

## THE CITIZEN

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## Latest Health News at Berea

There are still some hard cases of influenza, a few of which have run into pneumonia, with one death among the students this week. But everybody is well cared for, the new cases of "flu" are very few, measles and other troubles are over.

## Maple Sugar Time

Maple sugar time will soon be here.

How many different seasons of the year we have, each unlike the other but each having its peculiar beauty and joy.

Maple sugar time is the spring season when it thaws day times and freezes nights, with snow still on the ground and spring just ahead.

Besides tapping our glorious sugar maples (we are tempted to drink the sap instead of boiling it!) now is the time for planning our crops, mending our tools and having some comfortable visits with our neighbors.

## "We Are Glad It's Gone"

So said a half dozen full-blooded men around the big stove at the country store.

Every one of them had been drinking men before prohibition came. Two out of the six had been so much under the power of liquor as to do foolish and damaging things which they wish might be forgotten, and two others had sons who had disgraced the family name through drink.

"Yes," said another, "it's just queer to go to Louisville or Cincinnati and see the old liquor stores all shut up."

"I allow," said another, "that when those rich fellows take their money out of whiskey and put it into other business, there will be less bad influence from the Liquor Dealers' money at Frankfort and Washington." "Have you noticed how the business at the poorhouses and prisons has run down just in this little time since prohibition has begun to be enforced?"

## Protracted Meeting

Every year Berea College gives eight days—two Sundays and the week between—especially to religion.

Religion is a thing that has to be thought of, it is the biggest subject that ever enters a man's mind, and it needs continuous attention for some days at a time every now and then.

To be right with God is certainly something wonderful—no convert ever sees it all or tells it all.

It is strange that with all our churches we do not make religion a precious thing in the lives of all the people. How many there are who really wish they were Christians and have not found a convenient time or just the right directions for beginning!

The College engages some great preacher and every year sends out several hundred young men and women to reinforce their various home churches. The converts of each year are gathered into a "King's Regiment," which has its regular meetings until the end of the school year and thus takes care of the growing life of the young people until they return to their homes.

This year the preacher is the Rev. E. J. Helms of the Morgan Memorial Church, Boston, Mass., who has just conducted a great meeting at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and is known to many of Berea's friends. He comes to us from Appleton, Wis., where he is at present conducting a series of meetings at Lawrence University.

In recent years the number of students has been so great that only students could be admitted to the chapel and some of them were left out. This year there will be two services regularly every night and so there will be room for a reasonable number of citizens in their usual place on the west side of the chapel.

Pray for the meetings.

## WELL—ISN'T IT A PITY

We are very much interested in an article published in a newspaper of a neighboring city. One of Berea's business men was splendidly written up. We have no quarrel with the business man nor with the newspaper, but we disagree with the author of the article in a statement

or two.

He says: "No other store in Berea can boast of a business of over \$30,000." Well, we have some business men that have done more than that amount of business, though they may not have "boasted" about it. On investigation we find that Berea has one other man that has sold more than \$100,000 worth of goods; another, more than \$75,000; two others, more than \$50,000; and a fifth, more than \$30,000.

We made our investigation largely to find out what "eak" means; for we read in the article referred to, "other small merchants eak out an existence." We cannot find the word in the dictionary, but judging by the facts "eaking" must be profitable after all.

Again we read: "There are no sidewalks in Berea to speak of." Well, brother, you'll get pretty tired if you try to walk over them all in a day. The fact is, Berea is well supplied with concrete sidewalks from one end to the other. Come, and see.

And so far as beauty is concerned, we are often told that Berea is a "beautiful place."

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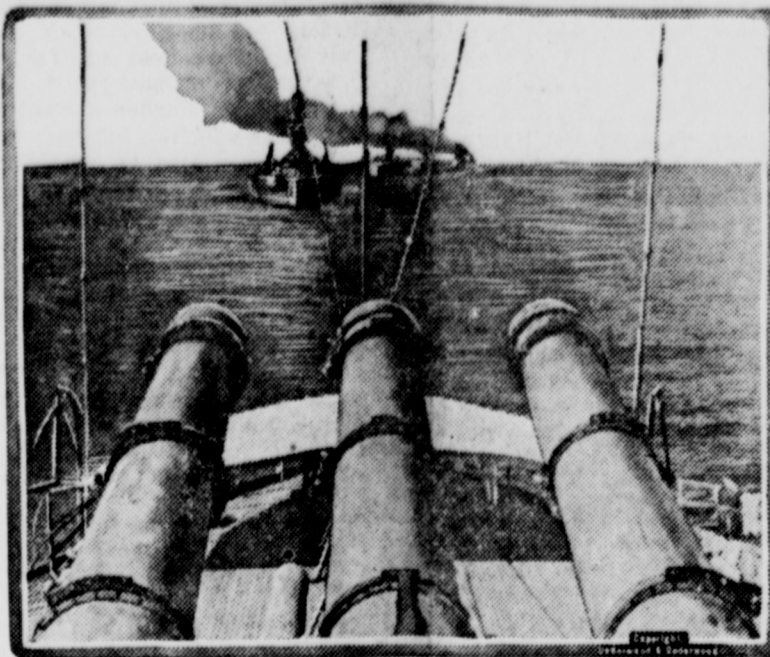
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## ATLANTIC FLEET IN CUBAN WATERS



FROM IRON TO DUCK, the dreadnaughts Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, Delaware, Utah and Florida following the flagship Pennsylvania in winter maneuvers at Guantanamo bay.

## Kentucky News

Louisville, Feb. 24.—Exceeding all previous efforts in fineness of exhibits, splendor of decorations and general grandeur, Louisville's twelfth annual Automobile Show opened at Jefferson County Armory last night to a record gathering of motor lovers.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 21.—By a vote of 76 to 1, the House passed the bill of Representative Beckham, of Shelby County, to authorize the State Fair Board to issue \$300,000 in bonds for buildings.

The Neel Bill to require storage warehouses to report to the County Tax Commissioners passed, 65 to 5. The McCandless bill to strike out educational qualifications for women voters in school elections passed, 61 to 17.

A love feast of the Democratic party of Kentucky will be held at the Seelbach Hotel on March 18, under plans laid out by the State Central and Executive Committees.

Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will be one of the guests of the celebration, and Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury, may also attend. Mr. Cummings has informed the committee that he will be here, while Mr. Glass has made a tentative promise.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 23.—The visit to Frankfort of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who comes from Washington to address the Legislature on Wednesday afternoon, is one of the chief events of the coming week. His talk will be given in the House chamber before a joint session of the two houses, and the galleries will probably be filled with visitors from all parts of the State. Mr. Palmer is the only one of the potential Presidential candidates, who has been invited to address the Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 21.—The Senate Friday ordered read into the calendar, the Moonlight School bill, which provides a commission to take the place of the illiteracy commission and which appropriates \$75,000 for the purpose of adult education in Kentucky, by a vote of 20 to 12. The committee having charge of the bill reported it without expression of opinion. This action having the effect of killing a bill, a motion was made to read it into the calendar and this motion carried.

London, Ky., Feb. 23.—The Laurel County Farm Bureau was organized here with thirty-two members. D. B. Johnson, County Superintendent, was elected president; J. H. Bales, county teacher, was elected vice president; and J. M. Feltner, district farm agent, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The by-laws and constitution of the bureau were adopted and the membership fee was fixed at \$7.50 per year.

Through the work of the State Farm Experiment Station located here, agriculture has been given quite an impetus in this section within recent years.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 21.—The Senate Friday killed the bill, originally introduced by Representative

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## U. S. News

Washington, Feb. 23.—Legislation providing for return of the railroads to their owners and specifying conditions under which they are to be operated in future was ready to-night to be sent to President Wilson. The Senate, late in the day, adopted the conference report in the Esch-Cummins bill, 47 to 17, after about five hours' discussion. The House adopted the report Saturday.

The question uppermost in minds of members of both houses to-night was whether the President would sign the bill or veto it, as labor has demanded.

Director General Hines was permitted today to notify the various railroads by telegraph, two hours before the Senate voted on the conference report, that the executive order returning the roads will go into effect on schedule one week from today.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Universal military training may not be included in the House Army Reorganization Bill under a plan adopted today by Republican leaders calling for consideration of the measure the latter part of this week. None of the leaders tonight would deny that omission of a training plan was likely, but asserted that no final agreement had been made with advocates of the training proposal.

Despite the decision of the military committee adopting universal training, in principle, as a part of the country's future military policy, efforts were made today to prevent the committee decision from appearing in the reorganization bill.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The average family expenditure for food increased 2 per cent in the month ending January 15, according to statistics made public today at the Labor Department. This is an increase of 9 per cent over January, 1919, and 104 per cent since January, 1913.

Comparisons of retail prices paid for forty-four articles of food, showed that twenty-nine had advanced since December 15, while eleven had decreased and four were unchanged.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—With the departure for Iron river, Mich., tonight of Major A. V. Dairymple, chief of the Federal prohibition forces of the six Central Western States, the first real battle to enforce national prohibition began to assume shape.

The Major started for the Michigan Peninsula determined either to clean out those he brands as the "Upper Michigan whisky rebels," or give up the job of enforcing the constitutional amendment.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Possibilities of a substantial break in the Democratic peace treaty ranks in the Senate impelled influential Democratic Senators to move today for a caucus to discuss a possible change in party policy, and revived hopes of the Republicans that the treaty might yet be ratified with the Republican reservations adopted at the last session of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Railroad labor is not satisfied with the way things are going with respect to its

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## U. S. AGENTS WAR ON TAX DODGERS

Officer of Chicago Firm Arrested on Bribe Charge.

JAILED AS BOND IS DELAYED

Secretary-Treasurer of War Plant, \$1,000,000 Concern, Accused of Trying to Cheat Uncle Sam Out of \$150,000.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Accused of handing a \$15,000 bribe to a federal income tax collector, Albert I. Lauer, secretary-treasurer of Briggs & Turivas, a \$1,000,000 iron and steel wrecking and contracting corporation which was awarded many government wartime contracts, was arrested in the firm's general offices in the Westminster building, 110 South Dearborn street.

Five minutes after Lauer had been arraigned before United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason, former Senator James Hamilton Lewis appeared with the heads of the firm, Carl R. Briggs and Joseph H. Turivas, and sought to obtain his release on property bonds of \$30,000 signed by Mr. Turivas. The application was denied and Lauer spent the night in the county jail.

Collector Springs Trap. The collector who caused Lauer's arrest is Charles Callner, working out of the office of Daniel Chapin, newly appointed chief of internal revenue department agents. Chapin in turn is co-operating with Special Agents Charles Richardson and A. P. Madden of Washington, assigned to investigate reports that the government has been defrauded of millions of dollars in the Chicago district through false returns of income taxes.

Callner's call on Lauer was the climax of a number of similar visits, during which, in the discussion of tax returns, they had become well acquainted. What had passed previously only Callner and his superior know.

Returning by prearrangement to the office of District Attorney Charles F. Clyne, where Clyne, United States Marshal Thomas Henneberry, and Chapin were waiting, Callner laid on the district attorney's desk \$15,000 in bills of \$100 and \$500 denominations.

"For Bogus Tax Returns." "That's half of it," he explained. "Lauer was to give me the full amount—\$30,000—when the falsified income tax returns were successfully put through the internal revenue department."

A warrant charging Lauer with bribery of a revenue agent was immediately issued. It was served on Lauer by Marshal Henneberry. Lauer volubly protesting ignorance of anything untoward, was dumfounded when the marshal disclosed his mission. He was taken before United States Commissioner Mason.

Wholesale arrests may be expected in the next few weeks, federal agents intimate, involving heads of some of the largest firms in the United States.

## SECRET IN GERMAN COURT

Public Excluded From Hearing of Erzberger's Libel Case Against Karl Hefferich.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—A sensational turn was given the trial of the libel case of Mathias Erzberger, minister of finance, against former Vice Chancellor Karl Hefferich.

The commercial treaty with Roumania came up for consideration by the court and added much to the interest taken in the case.

Herr Erzberger asked that the public be excluded in view of the possibility that state secrets might be discussed. After retiring for 15 minutes to consider the minister's motion, the court returned and ordered spectators out of the room, not even Doctor Hefferich's private stenographers being permitted to remain.

## NO TRIAL FOR HINDENBURG

Each Crime to Be Specified, Berlin Cabinet Tells the Allies—Witnesses Scattered.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—Germany intends to prosecute vigorously every man on the extradition list against whom there is prima facie evidence of the commission of crime. But Germany has no intention whatever of instituting proceedings against General von Hindenburg. Bethmann-Hollweg and other leaders unless the charges specify individual crimes.

Following the session of the cabinet which considered the last note of the allies, Eugene Schiffer, minister of justice, left no doubt regarding this.

He said Germany was determined to hasten as much as possible, but that the difficulty of locating witnesses, some of whom are in distant colonies, forced delay.

## World News

An effort, during the week, to bring the Peace Treaty before the Senate for discussion and action failed because of the inability to reach a compromise on Article 10. There is a possibility that the President may withdraw the treaty altogether unless something is done soon. The executive department at least has functioned in making the treaty and the Senate should either ratify or refuse to ratify and not prolong the suspense. In case of withdrawal the President himself might secure alteration of several provisions.

Additional evidence is coming in all the time that Secretary Lansing, able and conscientious Secretary though he was, proceeded to commit the country to policies that he must have known were not in harmony with the chief executive. His brisk notes to Mexico are an indication that advantage was being taken of the President's illness to reverse the policy of long standing. It is rumored, also, that the letter of Lord Grey could hardly have been sent out without a knowledge of the State department. It is good constitutional law that foreign nations must deal with the Chief Executive and not the Cabinet or the Senate.

The English Parliament has passed a bill for the readjustment of the government in India. There is reason to believe that haste was necessary in this matter in order to forestall a movement of the people. A strong national feeling has developed during the war and this has doubtless been fanned by the radical propaganda from Russia. The plan gives much part to the native population in local government and a larger voice in national. The movement seems to have united the population of all religions to secure greater part in government.

The allies have not only drawn back from their demand for the ex-Kaiser, but they have granted Germany the privilege of trying the men included in the list of offenders in a Supreme Court at Leipzig. The Allies are to send evidence to be used by the Court and there are certain reservations in case justice is not done. This certainly puts Germany on her honor and offers a way out of a situation that was becoming embarrassing.

It is somewhat significant to note that imports of butter and potatoes are coming to the United States from Denmark. This thrifty little nation has already made a name for herself and has supplied many countries with dairy products, especially, in past years. The price of the products is lower than that of the United States in spite of the long shipment across the ocean. This is an interesting lesson in the natural course of trade, and the relief to high cost of living that will follow a restoration of natural trade.

The Soviet government of Russia affects the United States in many ways. It has just been noted that the new government of Russia is to assume the obligations of the New York Life Insurance Company, in that country. This company sold much insurance there and its property and assets were seized by the new regime. It signifies something of credit that the obligations are recognized and if lived up to will do much to create greater respect for the Soviet system, and increase its credit.

The determination of the Allies to allow Turkey to retain Constantinople comes as something of a surprise, as it was expected that an end was to be made of Turkey in Europe. It seems probable that England is more responsible for the change of policy than any other of the allies. Her Mohammedan population in India resented greatly the displacement of the Sultan, who is the head of their religion and revered for that reason, if for no other. England cannot afford to have her population in India alienated from her.

The Allies have been obliged to halt in their plan to settle the Italian question without our assent. Every true American should support the act of the President in this

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## General College News

## THE REVIVAL MEETINGS

Dr. Edgar J. Helms, of Boston, will arrive Saturday to conduct the revival services in the College Chapel. He brings with him as music director his son who has recently graduated from Cornell.

This series of meetings will begin next Sunday evening. The evangelist is a man of rare ability. His work as pastor of the Church of All Nations brings him in touch with all classes and kinds of people. He is just the type of man that Berea students will enjoy hearing. And his message will be full of fervor and vital interest.

Plans are made to make this the most enthusiastic, and successful meeting ever held here. Large crowds are expected from the first. There need be no fear of lack of seating room, however, as overflow meetings have been provided for. This meeting is not for students only, but citizens of Berea are invited to the services in the Chapel. It is hoped all will enter heartily into the meeting and enjoy it so much the more by having a part in it.

## LIFE SERVICE SPEAKERS AT BEREAS

The Inter-Church World Movement campaign for Life service volunteers was conducted in Berea College, Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week. The speakers were Dr. A. G. McCartney, pastor of the Kinwood Evangelical Church of Chicago; Dr. O. E. Brown, dean of the School of Religion of Vanderbilt University; and Miss Rebecca Reid, a special representative of the Y. W. C. A.

A number of addresses were made by the speakers to the students in chapel, Sunday-school and special meetings. The object was to put before the students the need of Christian service in the many fields of the Church, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. The Church is alive to the needs of the world as never before and the opportunity to do something definite and effective was never greater. There is great need for workers. Young men are needed for the ministry, for directors of religious education, for missions at home and abroad, for evangelists and in every line of Christian work. Young women are needed as assistants to pastors, as missionaries, as deaconesses, as visitors and helpers in every line.

Young men and young women are answering this call in all the colleges of the land. There is every reason to believe that Berea will find a goodly number who are ready to dedicate their lives to Christ and to humanity in some definite form of Christian service. This is a matter of serious consideration, but decisions must not be delayed.

## Y. W. C. A.

Miss Reed, special representative of the Y. W. C. A. for the Inter-Church World Movement, addressed a joint meeting of the Kentucky and Ladies' Hall Associations of the Y. W. C. A., in Upper Chapel Sunday evening, February 23. There was a good attendance and much interest was shown. Special music, a duet sung by Edna Healy and Catherine Haley, was enjoyed. Miss Reed spoke briefly of the work done at the National Headquarters of the Y. W. C. A. in New York and of the Training School connected with it.

Then, using for a text the words, "For the joy that is set before you," she emphasized the need for well-developed girls who will work, not for pleasure but for real joy. Pleasure costs nothing; joy costs, but is well worth the price. Plan your life work so that it will give you real joy—the joy that comes from true-hearted service to others. Then you will not have to wait until you get to heaven for your joy; it will be right here before you.

## AN APPRECIATION

The managing editor wishes to commend the news items of the Vocational department this week. That is the kind of news that we want from all departments. Miss Baldwin, the English teacher in that department has asked her class to write items and hand them to her. This is a most excellent idea. Nothing is better practice in English from several angles than just this work. We know something about how poorly many persons write. This is splendid exercise in punctuation, capitalization, and spelling. Why not all English teachers in Berea follow the plan of Miss Baldwin? Come on every week, Vocational department.

## LILLIAN CALICO

On February 17 death entered the Berea College Hospital and bore away our sister, friend and new classmate, Lillian Calico. She was the 17-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Calico, of Cartersville. Lillian was a student of the Normal department, she had only been in school about two weeks when she was taken to the hospital with measles which later developed into pneumonia and caused her death. Although she had been here a short time she had made many friends and every one had learned to love her.

Lillian was a devoted Christian girl, and departed this life with a bright look on her face. She will be missed in her home, and in her Church; for she was an active worker in her Sunday-school. But we are assured that our loss is her gain.

Her life with us was short, but now she will live the long life where there is no death pain or tears.

She leaves a father, mother, brothers and sisters and a host of friends. The body was taken to her home near Cartersville, Ky., for burial.

As students and faculty we wish to express our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. A. E. W.

## Adon Llewellyn

The relatives and friends of Adon Llewellyn were shocked last Tuesday when they heard he had died at Berea Hospital. He had the flu from which pneumonia developed and an operation was thought necessary to save his life, but he lived only a short time after. Adon was about seventeen years of age and was loved and esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a father, mother, two brothers and two sisters, besides a host of friends. Adon will be sadly missed, but it was God's will, and he is now mingling with the celestial throng where pain and sorrow are unknown. His remains were taken to Livingston for interment.

## MRS. HUTCHINS GIVES VIOLIN RECITAL

Monday night, February 23, the auditorium at Music Hall was filled with a crowd of music students and invited friends, assembled to enjoy a violin recital by Mrs. Hutchins. The program was chosen with much care and included such a variety of types of good music that everyone found something of great interest and inspiration to him during the evening's performance.

The first number was the Sonata in F for violin and piano, by Grieg. Written in Grieg's most charming and imaginative vein, this selection was one of the most attractive on the program. It was followed by a group of pieces by American composers. Never has the rich tonal quality of Mrs. Hutchins' beautiful violin been displayed more advantageously than in the languorous "Southland Sketch," by Burleigh, and the "Negro Chant," by Kramer. The last group consisted of two of Kriesler's adaptations, built upon old themes, the first his popular "Rondino," upon a theme by Beethoven; and the last, a "Minuet" by Pugnani.

The enthusiastic applause showed the keen appreciation of the audience for the artistic presentation of the entire program, and showed, also, that Berea people know good music and want to hear more of it.

## BEREA VARSITY VS. TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, KY.

Probably the cleanest and fastest basketball game that was played by the members of the Berea Varsity Team was played at Lexington, Ky., Wednesday, February 18th, with the Transylvania College Team.

A great deal of credit must be given the Berea boys in the way that they played. The best team work of the season was displayed, much to the surprise of the Transylvania boys who thought they would dispose of us very quickly. Walter Van Winkle was especially prominent in his playing. He was able to shoot eight field baskets and make four out of six fouls that were charged against Transylvania. Clark and Neil did splendid work as guards which disconcerted the efforts of our opponents. The pass work and team work that was displayed by the members of the Berea Team greatly interested the Lexington patronage if we may judge from the passing remarks.

Although the Berea boys lost this game by a score of 33 to 22, we were well pleased with our efforts and felt greatly comforted at our aggressiveness which made Transylvania rather uneasy at various stages of the game. Dutt, Powell and Lappin, of the Transylvania Team, kept us from being victorious by their wonderful defensive

tactics and the ability to get uncovered and passing the ball.

Berea	Transylvania
Fields	F Lappin
Van Winkle	F Powell
Stephenson	G Dutt
Neil	G Barclay
Clark	G Chandler
Fowler	F Bicknell
(for Fields)	(for Lappin)
Hill	G
(for Neil)	G Cleveland
	(for Dutt)
	Bicknell F for Lappin

## BEREA VARSITY VS. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Saturday, February 21st

One of the best basketball games played on the Berea floor this season was witnessed by a large crowd of students and spectators from town. The game was of interest from beginning to end. From the first sound of the referee's whistle, the Berea boys started in by making two baskets in about five minutes' playing. This brought forth the applause of the great crowd, and with the wonderful music of our town boosters and rosters, our nerves were kept on edge.

The Berea rosters showed more spirit in this game than in any other game which was played this season on the local floor. Thanks to our town rosters and sympathizers, who stirred up our aggression and thus lifted the spirits of our boys to such an extent, that they were able to win their first game of the season.

The Berea Varsity won by a score of 26 to 19, and here again we must acknowledge the wonderful playing of Van Winkle and Fields, who shot the baskets for the Berea team. Van Winkle shot seven field baskets and two fouls and Fields shot five field baskets. Clark was a great relief to our boys in that he was able to play the game with a large boil on his ankle and showed a great deal of grit and good spirit in persisting to stay in the game as long as possible. He was finally replaced by Hill in the last ten minutes of playing in the last half of the game.

Neil did excellent work as guard, and it amused the spectators very much to notice his lightning-like rapidity in covering his man at every stage of the game. Hill, the other guard, was not in the game long enough to get warmed up, but nevertheless, he showed some work that was commendable. Stephenson, who was center for the Berea team, was able to outjump the Louisville center at almost every stage of the game. By his aggressiveness in cooperating with Fields and Van Winkle, these two boys were able to shoot a good number of baskets.

Butler and Cartee, who were forwards for the visiting team, were fast on the floor and were able to shoot the baskets for their team. But the spirit of the spectators behind the Berea boys and it was almost impossible to lose.

Berea	Louisville
Fields	F Butler
Van Winkle	F Cartee
Stephenson	G Redman
Clark	G Hill
Neil	G Herzer
Hill	G Johns
(for Clark)	(for Cartee)
Hayes	F
Fowler	F

Berea Varsity will play their last game of the season February 28 on their home floor. This is on Saturday night, at 7:00 p.m.

## COLLEGE AND NORMAL GAME

The basketball season always starts with each one of the five departments of our institution being represented by a team. During the season, by a process of elimination, two teams of the departments are victorious. These two teams then play a series of three games in which the team that has won two out of the three becomes the champion team of the institution. The members of this winning team are then entitled to wear the athletic "B" of the college. The College and the Normal teams were the victors this year.

The first game of the series was played by the College and Normal teams Monday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, February 23. It was a hotly contested game with honors almost even up to the last few minutes of playing. It was a question for some time which of these teams would really be victors. College finally won by a score of 19 to 17.

The College team made the first score and kept the lead in the first half by a score of 10 to 4. This, however, did not discourage the Normal boys who came back strong in the second half. The players on both sides showed pretty good sportsmanship and the game was one of the fastest played on our

## The Academy

## THE JUNIORS

You might think that just a few members of the Junior Class can't have a good meeting. Well, if you do, you have another "think" coming. Just to show you I am right, I will say that a small group of Juniors met Friday evening, February 13, and had the best meeting we have had since organizing. Mr. Bates Henderson told an O'Henry story that was enjoyed by all. We then had some spirited discussions on our plans for the future.

We are planning to have some mighty good times between now and the close of school, and if the rest of you Juniors want to help us enjoy them, you had better come out to the meetings. If you wait too long, you might be disappointed. We meet in room 78, Academy campus. Our next meeting will be held Friday evening at 6:45. Come on, you Juniors, who have not been attending, and let us make this better than any of the previous meetings.

## Vocational Schools

Miss Margaret Disney, beloved Dean of Kentucky Hall, who, from over-work during the epidemic was forced to take a short rest, is improving, and will soon return to her large family of girls, who very deeply regret her breakdown.

Miss Gertrude Chapman, of the Business Department, returned to her parents at Zion Station, Ky. Her friends and classmates deeply regret her departure.

Miss Montie McDonald has been called to her home in Cumberland County by the illness of her father. Miss Hazel Deal is spending a few days with her parents at Ashland. Miss Ruby Russell spent the weekend with the home folks at Moreland.

Miss Frances Holdcroft is with her sick mother at Hamilton, O.

Miss Mabel Kirk, who has been out of school several days with flu, will return to her work this week.

Miss Stella Smith, of North Carolina Cottage, who has been confined to her room with tonsillitis for the past week, has returned to school.

Eulala Lewis returned to school Tuesday after spending the weekend at her home.

Ada Smith, who has been on the sick list for the past week, is about again.

Miss Phylla Fuller returned to school last week after several days' illness at the College Hospital.

Miss Maggie Bylee, who has been ill, is now in school again.

Miss Ora Smith, who has been in the hospital with the measles, has gone to her home in Tennessee.

Miss Candace Craft, a member of Professor and Mrs. Smith's home during the winter, was given a surprise in the way of a birthday party on last Friday evening. All who were fortunate enough to have been present reported a delightful evening.

Miss Bonnie Jean Hill, who was called home last week by the illness of her father, has returned to school.

Mr. Oliver Carithers, our efficient local floor.

Vernon Sanders of the College team made 8 points; Bicknell made 2 points; Johnson had 4 points to his credit, and McCabe had 5 points. McCabe was the lightest member of the College team. Van Scoyk played an excellent game of guard against Richards of the Normal team, one of the fastest players in school. Richards was the bulwark of the Normal team.

College	Normal
Sanders	F Richards
McCabe	F Morris
Bicknell	G Durham
Johnston	G Huntley
Van Scoyk	G Wicker

Walter Van Winkle, of the Berea Varsity, was the referee.

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## JOHN BARTON PAYNE



John Barton Payne of Chicago, who was selected by President Wilson to succeed Franklin K. Lane as secretary of the shipping board, Mr. Payne will take over his new duties March 1.

Y. M. C. A. president, who has had an attack of flu, is out again.

Professor Wm. Jesse Baird, of the Vocational Department, who, during the past week, was in attendance at the Vocational Conference in Chicago, returned home Sunday.

Oliver Johnson, of Gainesboro, Tenn., a former student of Berea, who came to visit his brother, Washington Johnson, has been confined to his room with the flu since his arrival. We regret this, but trust his visit may be extended.

Professor Elam, of the Agricultural Department, spent the week-end with friends in Knoxville, Tenn.

Dean F. O. Clark left Saturday at noon for Cleveland, Ohio, where he is attending the meeting of the National Education Association. On his way there, he stopped over at Madison, Ohio, and spent Sunday at his boyhood home, attending services in the church of his early days.

Dean Raymond is a very busy man, but he will stop long enough next Sunday to celebrate his birthday anniversary. This is the first time he has done so in four years.

## KID PARTY SOCIAL

Monday evening, February 23, the juniors had a two hour social. The boys called for the girls at their dormitories and escorted them to the Industrial Building, where the social began.

Refreshments were served at three different times, there being three very nice prizes awarded for the three best looking "kid couples." Everett Huff and Miss Edna Hill won the first prize. James W. Smyth and Miss Lydia McGloone won the second prize and Willie Johnson and Miss Tens Lewis won the third prize.

The boys presented the prizes to the girls with much delight. It was difficult to decide on the best looking couples, as there were many dressed as beautiful and almost as attractive as those who won prizes. Miss Callie Kirk sang a love song; F. A. Kirk played and whistled. We had an exceedingly good male quartette; they were applauded so heartily that they were induced to give an encore.

Many games were played, such as rook, checkers, flinch and pool, while others were enjoying exciting games. After a jolly good time was enjoyed by all, the social came to a close by all joining in the singing of "Good Night, Ladies." As this was leap year, if any girl went home alone, it was her lookout. As a matter of fact, even Mrs. Blount took pleasure in accepting the invitation of one of the boys to escort her home. She took active part in all games. Mrs. Blount is very popular among her Juniors. She is always more than willing to give the Juniors a push.

It looks suspicious that our President, Sol Frazier, decided all at once to go home for a week's vacation.

Hurrah! The Juniors had one among the best socials given in Berea this year.

## VESTALIA LITERARY SOCIETY

Program for February 28, 1920

Song	..... Society
Invocation	..... Betty Fulton
Reading of Minutes	..... Secretary
Roll Call	..... Quotations
Stunt, Clara Terrill, Elton Dameron	
Quartet	..... Eunice Darr, Inez Swann
Emma Peters, Minnie Klar	
Dialogue	..... Four Girls
Critic	..... Hattie Shelton

Mexican Bandits Hold American. Washington, Feb. 17.—Wilson Welsh Adams, an American, has been captured by bandits in Zacatecas, Mex., and is being held for 50,000 pesos ransom, the state department was advised.

WAR RAIL WAGES  
STAND SIX MONTHS

Measure Jointly Reported Stirs Union Labor Leaders.

IS NEAR ITS FINAL FORM

Terms of the Proposed Reorganization Act Are Made Public at Washington—Makes Arbitration of Labor Disputes Compulsory.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Wages established by the railroad administration during the war would continue in effect until September 1 under the railroad reorganization bill, the conference report on which was presented in the house and senate.

Under the wage provisions the re-drafting of which created more surprise in congress than any other change made in compromising the Esch bill of the house and the Cummins bill of the senate, pay of railroad workers would be stabilized at the present levels for six months after the rail properties are returned to private control and operation. The bill also seeks to stabilize rates for the same time, providing that prior to September 1 no rates may be reduced unless approval of the interstate commerce commission is obtained.

The restriction on wage increase was looked upon with especial interest by members of congress, railroad officials and union leaders in view of the recent demands of the more than 2,000,000 railroad workers for an advance in pay. President Wilson, in supporting the contention that no increases could be granted on the eve of return of the railroads, told the union leaders that their demands would be considered by a commission to be created by law if no provision was included in the railroad bill, or to be appointed on his own initiative if no legal provision were made.

In the belief that a wage commission would be empowered to take up their demands, the 14 railroad union heads have called a conference to be held here beginning Monday to discuss the policy to be adopted in dealing with such a commission.

To ascertain if the railroad executives would agree to turning over the wage controversy to such a commission, Director General Hines has requested a committee of railroad officials to confer with him here.

## Few Changes Expected.

Chairman Esch of the house managers announced that the conference report would be taken up in the house Saturday—and Chairman Cummins of the senate managers expects to call it up in the senate at a later date. Despite the expected opposition to the new wage section, Republican leaders of both the house and the senate expressed belief that the conference report would be adopted and the bill sent to the president with little change.

The outstanding points of the measure as finally agreed upon are:

Compulsory submission of labor disputes to a permanent federal board appointed by the president and composed of nine members equally divided between the employees, employers and the public. No provision is made for enforcing the board's decision.

Adjustment of rates by the interstate commerce commission so as to yield to carriers a return of 5½ per cent upon the aggregate value of their property, with another half of one per cent for improvements.

Distribution of half the net railway operating income in excess of six per cent of the property value, equally between the carriers' reserve fund and the federal railroad contingent fund, which will be administered by the commission for the assistance of weaker roads.

Government guarantee to railroads against a deficit during the first six months after the roads are turned back.

Permissive consolidation of railroads in accordance with a general consolidation plan to be prepared by the interstate commerce commission.

Appropriation of \$500,000,000 to be used as revolving funds from which to make loans to carriers and pay claims growing out of federal control. Unexpended funds now in the railroad administration's hands are also reappropriated for that purpose, and an appropriation of \$50,000 for the federal labor board is provided.

As finally agreed upon, the labor section provides that "it shall be the duty of all carriers and their officers, employees and agents to exert every reasonable means to avoid any interruption to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employees or subordinate officials."

## 'BREAK' 3,600 ARMY OFFICERS

Secretary Baker Tells Senate of Demotions Since Armistice—List to Cost \$20,000.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In response to a resolution regarding the war department's demotion policy, Secretary Baker informed the senate that its plan was "to demote officers when they became surplus in their temporary grades." On November 11, 1918, about 7,600 officers were holding advanced grades, but this has been reduced to about 3,000, with demotion continuing, the secretary said.





## The COW PUNCHER

By Robert J.C. Stead

Author of "Kitchener and other poems"

Illustrations by Irvin Myers

### SYNOPSIS.

**CHAPTER I.**—Living with his father on a small, badly managed ranch, David Eiden has reached the age of eighteen with few educational advantages. An accident to the auto in which Dr. Hardy, eminent eastern physician, and his daughter Irene, are touring the country, brings a new element into his life. Dr. Hardy's leg is broken, and he is necessarily confined to his bed. Friendship, and something more, develops between Irene and David.

**CHAPTER II.**—Irene greatly enjoys the unconventional freedom of ranch life, and her acquaintanceship with David ripens into affection. On Dr. Hardy's recovery the young people part, with the understanding that David will seek to improve his position in life and they will meet again.

**CHAPTER III.**—The sudden death of his father leaves David with practically nothing but the few bare acres of the ranch, the elder man having through years of dissipation wasted the income. His debts paid, David goes to the nearest town, determined to keep his promise to Irene by acquiring an education and making himself worthy to be her husband. His first work offered, driving a team for a coal dealer, and meets a man named Conward, about his own age, by whom he is led into dissipation.

**CHAPTER IV.**—Attracting the favorable attention of the managing editor of a newspaper, David becomes a reporter. Edith, acutely sensible of his good looks and general worthiness, falls in love with him, though, with the memory of Irene in his heart, David does not perceive it.

**CHAPTER V.**—David advances to a position of responsibility on the newspaper. Conward renews acquaintanceship with David for his own advantage. He sees the town is "ripe" for a boom, through David secures the backing of the newspaper for schemes in which he is interested, and the two, as Conward and Eiden, go into the real estate business.

**CHAPTER VI.**—Naturally of clean mind, David determines to get away from his unwholesome surroundings. He meets Melvin Duncan, who sees the inherent good in the boy and welcomes him to his home, where he meets Edith, his host's pretty daughter, and begins the coveted education.

**CHAPTER VII.**—Both men become wealthy during the boom, and when it is nearing its inevitable end David discovers, through Miss Morrison, society editor of the newspaper on which he has been employed, that Irene Hardy is living in town, with her mother.

**CHAPTER VIII.**—The narrative turns to the Hardys, in their eastern home. Mrs. Hardy unavailingly seeks a "brilliant" match for Irene, and realizes that her daughter's affections are placed elsewhere. Irene confesses to her intensely devoted mother her attachment to David Eiden, the Cow Puncher. The sudden death of Dr. Hardy leaves the two women with only a few thousand dollars, and Mrs. Hardy's health necessitating her residence in a drier climate they move to a western city where David Eiden is a citizen of importance.

**CHAPTER IX.**—Mrs. Hardy enters fully into the "boom" spirit, and while engaged in purchasing a house from Conward, David meets Irene again, and her mother. He vainly endeavors to prevent Mrs. Hardy investing in real estate, perceiving the disaster at hand, but she is obstinate.

**CHAPTER X.**—Conward, whom David is rapidly coming to distrust, acquires an ascendancy over Mrs. Hardy, who has never liked David, invariably referring to him as the Cow Puncher. David presses Irene to marry him at once, but she is unable to fully make up her mind. The "boom" bursts, and Mrs. Hardy finds her investment little better than worthless. Inspired by Conward, who is serving his own ends, she blames Eiden, and covers Conward seeking to take advantage of the innocence of a young girl working in the office, and she swears him.

**CHAPTER XI.**—After a violent quarrel, during which David strikes Conward, the latter makes threats against the happiness of Irene and David, which David treats with contempt. Irene finally agrees to marry David, though her mother strongly disapproves of the match. Mrs. Hardy turns to Conward for consolation, perceiving immediately a chance to "get even" with David by enticing him into a situation with a woman of the town under circumstances that will compromise him.

**CHAPTER XII.**—David almost falls into the trap, which is set in his office, but is saved by the appearance of the young son of Mr. Merton, to whom the firm has sold land that is practically worthless. The boy tells him his father is dying, and David arranges to visit him at once. Seeing she has failed, the woman confesses her part in the plot and involves Conward. Mattered at his partner's treachery, David secures a revolver, determines to punish him, but first accompanies the boy, Charlie, to his home. They find Merton dead, and David, after making necessary arrangements for the care of the body, takes Charlie to Irene. At the house David meets Conward, and he leads him to believe Irene is deliberately false to him. Now angered beyond control, David is about to end Conward's life, when Irene intervenes, and David believes she does it for love of Conward. He denounces her and in almost insane anger leaves the house.

In the hallway of the block in which he had his bachelor apartments, Dave almost collided with a woman. He drew back, and the light fell on his face, but hers was in the shadow. And then he heard her voice.

"Oh, Dave, I'm so glad—Why, what has happened?" The last words ran into a little treble of pain as she noted his haggard face.

"You—Edith?" he managed to say. "Whatever—"

She came toward him and placed her hands on his. "I've been here a hundred times—ever since morning—ever since Bert Morrison called up to say you had disappeared—that there was some mystery. There isn't, is there, Dave? You're all right, Dave, aren't you, Dave?"

"I guess I'm all right," he managed to answer, "but I got a job on—an important job on. I must get it done. There is not time—"

But her woman's intuition had gone far below his idle words. "There is something wrong, Dave," she said. "You never looked like this before. Tell me what it is. Tell me, Dave. Perhaps I can help."

Dave was silent for a moment, watching her. Suddenly it occurred to him that Edith Duncan was beautiful.

If she had not quite the fine features of Irene she had a certain softness of expression, a certain mellowness, even tenderness, of lip and eye; a certain womanly delicacy—

"Edith," he said, "you're white. Why is it that the woman a man loves will fall him, and the woman he only likes—stays true?"

"Oh!" she cried, and he could not guess the depths from which her cry

was wrung. . . . "I should not have asked you, Dave," she said. "I'm sorry."

They stood a moment, neither wishing to move away. "You said you had something that must be done at once," she reminded him at length.

"Yes," he answered. "I have to kill a man. Then I'm going to join up with the army."

Her hands were again upon him. "But you mustn't, Dave," she pleaded. "You can't fight for your country then. You will only increase its troubles in these troubled times. Don't think I'm pleading for him, Dave, but for you, for the sake of us—for the sake of those—who care."

He took her hands in his and raised them to his shoulders and drew her face close to his. Then, speaking very slowly, and with each word by itself, "Do you really care?" he said.

"Oh, Dave!"

"Then come to my room and talk to me. Talk to me! Talk to me! For



"Yes," He answered, "I Have to Kill a Man."

God's sake talk to me! I must talk to someone."

She followed him. Inside the room he had himself under control again. He told her the story, all he knew.

When he had finished she arose and walked to one of the windows and stood looking with unseeing eyes upon the street. For the second time in his life Dave Eiden had laid his heart bare to her, and again after all these years he still talked as friend to friend. That was it. She was under no delusion. Dave's eyes were as blind to her love as they had been that night when he had first told her of Irene Hardy. And she could not tell him. Most of all she could not tell him now. . . . She had waited all these years, and still she must wait.

Dave's eyes were upon her form, silhouetted against the window. It occurred to him that in form Edith was very much like Irene. He recalled that in those dead past days when they used to ride together Edith had reminded him of Irene.

When she stood silent so long he spoke again.

"I'm afraid I haven't played a very heroic part," he said, somewhat shamefacedly. "I should have buried my secret in my heart; buried it even from you; perhaps most of all from you. But you can advise me, Edith. I will value whatever you say."

She trembled until she thought he must see her, and she feared to trust her voice, but she could delay a reply no longer.

"Dave," she said at length, "why should you take Conward's word in such a matter as this?"

"I didn't take Conward's word. That's why I didn't kill him at once. It wasn't his word, it was the insult that cut. But she tried to save him. She threw herself upon me. She would have taken the bullet herself rather than let it find him. That was what—that was what—"

"I know, Dave," She had to hold herself in check lest the tenderness that welled within her, and would shape words of endearing sympathy in her mind, should find utterance in speech. "I know, Dave," she said.

"The next thing, then, is to make sure in your own mind whether you ever really loved Irene Hardy. Because if you loved Irene a week ago you love her tonight."

"Edith," he said, "there is no way of explaining this. You can't understand. I know you have given yourself up to a life of service, and I honor you very much, and all that, but

there are some things you won't be able to understand. You can't understand just how much I loved Irene. Have you never known of love being turned to hate?"

"No. Other impulses may be, but not love. Love can no more turn to hate than sunlight can turn to darkness. Believe me, Dave, if you hate Irene now you never loved her. Listen: 'Love beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things!'"

"Not all things, Edith; not all things."

"It says all things."

Dave was silent for some time. When he spoke again she caught a different sound in his voice—a tone as

though his soul in those few moments had gone through a lifetime of experience.

"Edith," he said, "when you repeated those words I knew you had something that I have not. I knew it, not by words but by the way you said them. You made me know that in your own life, if you loved, you would be ready to endure all things. Tell me, Edith, how may this thing be done?"

She trembled with delight at the new tone in his voice, for she knew that for him life would never again be the empty, flippant, selfish, irresponsible thing which in the past he had called life.

"In your case," she said, "the course is simple. It is just a case of forgiving."

He gazed for a time into the street, while thoughts of bitterness and revenge fought for domination of his mind. "Edith," he said, at length, "must I—forgive?"

"I do not say you must," she answered. "I merely say if you are wise you will. Nothing, it seems to me, is so much misunderstood as forgiveness. The one who is forgiven may merely escape punishment, but the one who forgives experiences a positive spiritual expansion."

"Is that Christianity?" he ventured.

"It is one side of Christianity. The other side is service. If you are willing to forgive and ready to serve I don't think you need worry much over the details of your creed. Creeds, after all, are not expressed in words but in lives. When you know how a man lives you know what he believes—always."

"Suppose I forgive—what then?"

"Service. You are needed right now, Dave—forgive my frankness—your country needs you right now. You must dismiss this grievance from your mind, at least dismiss your resentment over it, and then place yourself at the disposal of your country."

"That is what I had been thinking of," he said. "At least that part about serving my country, although I don't think my motives were as high as you would make them. But the war can't last. It is unbelievable."

"I'm not so sure," she answered gravely. "Of course I know nothing about Germany. But I do know something about our own people. I know how selfish and individualistic and sordid and money-grabbing we have been; how slothful and incompetent and self-satisfied we have been; and I fear it will take a long war and sacrifices and tragedies altogether beyond our present imagination to make us unselfish and public-spirited and clean and generous. I am not worrying about the defeat of Germany. If our civilization is better than that of Germany we shall win, ultimately, and if our civilization is worse than that of Germany we shall be defeated ultimately—and we shall deserve to be defeated."

"But I rather think that neither of the alternatives will be the result. I rather think that the test of war will show that there are elements in German civilization which are better than ours, and elements in our civilization which are better than theirs, and that the good elements will survive and form the basis of a new civilization better than either."

"If that is so," Dave replied, "if this war is but the working of immutable law which proposes to put all the elements of civilization to the supreme test and retain only those which are justifiable by that test, why should I—or anyone else—fight? And," he added, as an afterthought, "what about that principle of forgiveness?"

"We must fight," she answered, "because it is the law that we must fight; because it is only by fighting that we can justify the principles for which we fight. If we hold our principles as being not worth fighting for the new civilization will throw those principles in the discard. And that, too, covers the question of forgiveness. Forgiveness, in fact, does not enter into the consideration at all."

"We must fight, not because we hate Germany but because we love certain principles which Germany is endeavoring to overthrow. The impulse must be love, not hate."

She had turned and faced him while she spoke, and he felt himself strangely carried away by the earnestness of her argument. What a wonderful woman she was! And as he looked at her he again thought of Irene, and suddenly he felt himself engulfed in a great tenderness, and he knew that even yet—

"What am I to do?" he said. "What am I to do?"

In the darkness of her own shadow she set her teeth for that answer. It was to be the crowning act of self-renunciation and it strained every fiber of her resolution.

"You had better go overseas and enlist in England," she told him calmly, although her nails were biting her palms. "You will get quicker action that way. And when you come back you must see Irene, and you must

learn from your own heart whether you really loved her or not. And if you did you did not, then—then you will be free to—to think of some other woman."

"I am afraid I shall never care to think of any other woman," he answered, "except you. But some way you're different. I don't think of you as a woman, you know; not really, in a way. I can't explain it, Edith, but you're something more—something better than all that."

He had sprung to his feet. "Edith, I can never thank you enough for what you have said to me tonight. You have put some spirit back into my body. I am going to follow your advice. There's a train east in two

hours and I'm going on it. Fortunately my property, or most of it, has dissolved the way it came."

She moved toward him with extended hand. "Goodbye, Dave," she said.

He held her hand fast in his. "Goodbye, Edith. I can never forget—I can never repay—all you have been. It may sound foolish to you after all I have said, but I sometimes wonder if—if I had not met Irene—if—" He paused and went hot with embarrassment. What would she think of him? An hour ago he had been ready to kill or be killed in grief over his frustrated love, and already he was practically making love to her. Had he brought her to his room for this? What a hypocrite he was!

"Forgive me, Edith," he said, as he released her. "I am not quite myself. I hold you in very high respect as one of God's good women. Goodbye!"

### CHAPTER XIV.

When Irene Hardy pursued Dave from the house the roar of his motor-car was already drowned in the hum of the city streets. Hatless, she ran the length of a full block; then, realizing the futility of such a chase, returned with almost equal haste to her home.

"What is the meaning of this?" she demanded of Conward. "Why did he threaten to shoot and why did he leave as he did? You know. Tell me."

"I am sure I wish I could tell you," said Conward with all his accustomed suavity. In truth Conward, having somewhat recovered from his fright, was in rather good spirits. Things had gone better than he had dared to hope. Eiden was eliminated, for the present, at any rate, and now was the time to win Irene.

She stood before him, flushed and vibrating and with flashing eyes. "You're lying, Conward," she said de-



"You're Lying, Conward."

liberately. "First you lied to him, and now you lie to me. There can be no other explanation. Where is that gun? He said I would know what to do with it."

"I have it," said Conward, partly carried off his feet by her violence. "I will keep it until you are a little more reasonable, and perhaps a little more respectful."

"Irene," said Mrs. Hardy, "what way is that to speak to Mr. Conward? You are out of your head, child! Such a scene, Mr. Conward! That cow puncher! I always knew it would come out some time. Oh, if the papers should learn of this!"

"That's all you think of," Irene retorted. "A scene, and the papers. You don't trouble to even wonder what was the occasion of the scene. You're afraid of the papers, I'm not. I'll give the whole story to them tomorrow. I'll tell that you insulted him, Conward, and how you stood there, a grinning, gaping coward under the muzzle of his gun. How I wish I had a photograph of it!" she exclaimed, with a little hysterical laugh. "It would look fine on the front page."

She broke into peals of laughter and rushed up the stairs.

(Continued next week.)

### RIOT OF WASTE IN AIRCRAFT

House Subcommittee's Report on War Efforts Bitter Arrangement of Department.

Washington, Feb. 17.—A scorching report was made to the full house by the subcommittee which has been investigating aircraft production and expenditures of the war department.

Summarized, the committee findings embrace counts of "woeful extravagance; total incompetency; utter failure, and a wild riot of waste."

The report severely criticizes Secretary Baker, Colonel Disque and Director Ryan, and contains a strong recommendation for a separate air service hereafter.

### U. S. WHEAT EXPORTS GROW

America's Part in Feeding Europe is Shown in Reports of Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Feb. 20.—America's part in feeding the war-stricken nations of Europe is shown in the reports of the department of commerce, which put the total wheat exports from the United States in 1919 at over 36,000,000 bushels more than the 1918 shipments. During the last year the United States exported 148,066,470 bushels of wheat, compared with 111,117,108 in 1918, according to the department's figures, representing an increase in value of more than \$96,000,000.

## OIL LEASE BILL PASSED AT LAST

NATIONAL RESOURCES ON GOVERNMENT LAND WILL NOW BE DEVELOPED RAPIDLY.

### COAL IS ITS CHIEF FEATURE

Conditions Under Which This Fuel and Oil May Be Prospected For and Taken From the Public Domain.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—After some years of parleying congress has finally agreed on the conditions under which the government will permit the mining of coal, oil, gas, phosphate and sodium on the public domain. The bill agreed to is commonly known as the oil leasing bill. It is the expectation of congress that under the legislation the natural resources to which it relates will be developed rapidly. The attempt to fix conditions under which the government would permit the taking of coal, oil, gas, etc., from lands owned by it was started away back in the Roosevelt administration. In every congress since that time the subject has been up. A pending piece of legislation relates to the development of waterpower on the public domain. It seems likely that this legislation will also be perfected at this session.

Perhaps most interest in the legislation that has just been completed centers in the conditions under which coal is to be taken from the public domain. All the arrangements for taking coal as well as the other deposits covered by the legislation will have to be made with the secretary of the interior. The first step toward the development of the government-owned coal land will be to subdivide this land into leasing tracts of 40 acres each or multiples thereof. In no case will anyone leasing tract contain more than 2,560 acres. Leases are to be awarded by competitive bidding. There are some provisos or exceptions written into the legislation. For instance, where prospecting or exploratory work is necessary to determine the existence or workability of coal deposits, the secretary of the interior may issue a prospecting permit for a term of two years for not exceeding 2,560 acres; and if within that period the permittee shows to the secretary that the land contains coal in commercial quantities, he is to be entitled to a lease.

### Restrictions on Railroads.

No lease of coal land is to be approved or issued until after a notice of thirty days has been given in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the lands or deposits are situated. There is also a provision that no railroad shall be permitted to hold a lease to mine coal on the public domain except for its own use; and no railroad company can receive more than one permit or lease for each 200 miles of its railroad line within the state in which the coal land is situated.

The most of the delay in getting through this legislation was due to the inability to agree on the compensation which the government should exact. As finally agreed on the bill provides that when the government decides to lease a tract of coal land, it shall announce in advance of the offering of the leases the royalty that will be charged. This royalty is not to be less than 5 cents a ton, payable at the end of each third month succeeding that of the extraction of the coal from the mine and an annual rental payable at the date of the lease and annually thereafter on the lands or coal deposits covered by the lease at such rate as may be fixed by the secretary of the interior prior to offering the lease. This rental is not to be less than 25 cents an acre for the first year, not less than 50 cents an acre for the second, third, fourth and fifth years, and not less than \$1 an acre for each year thereafter during the continuance of the lease.

### Coal Leases Indeterminate.

Leases are to be for indeterminate periods on condition of diligent development and continued operation of the mine, except when operation shall be interrupted by strikes. At the end of each 20-year period the secretary of the interior may require a readjustment of terms and conditions.

As to the oil and gas, the legislation provides that the secretary of the interior may grant to any qualified applicant the exclusive right for a period not exceeding two years to prospect for oil and gas upon not to exceed 2,560 acres of government land. On establishing to the satisfaction of the interior department that he has located valuable deposits of oil or gas the permittee is to be entitled to a lease for one-fourth of the land embraced in his prospecting permit. The lease is to be for a term of 20 years upon a royalty of 5 per cent of the value of the production and the annual payment in advance of a rental of \$1 an acre, the rental paid for any one year to be credited against the royalties as they agree for that year.

### No Big Military Legislation Likely.

It looks now as if the United States would continue to drift so far as preparedness for possible war is concerned. The immediate enactment of military legislation of importance is not probable. At the present time not much interest is being

taken by the men who frame the laws in the construction program proposed by the navy department. An inquiry into the situation that exists in congress with respect to military and naval legislation shows that most of the congressmen have got an impression that there is a distinct reaction throughout the country against military or naval legislation and for this reason, and this reason alone, they are disinclined to support any great forward step of a military or naval nature.

No sooner was the senate bill with its universal training provision out in the open than the members of the house, regardless of political affiliations, began to let it be known that they were opposed to universal training in any form. On the Republican side the leader, Representative Mondell of Wyoming, came out flatfooted against the training feature of the senate bill and his position was supported by the members of the house committee on order of business. The effect of this was to discourage the house committee on military affairs from going ahead with the idea that it should report a bill providing for universal training. The Democrats of the house, with the notion that they could gain some political advantage by taking a stand as a unit against universal training, caucused and almost unanimously voted to oppose this training. This action was taken after President Wilson had written the caucus a letter asking it not to take a stand against universal training.

### War Department Will Suffer.

The upshot of it all is that the leaders have decided not to try to get through universal training legislation at this session. They believe the main features of the Wadsworth bill will eventually be accepted by the country and by congress, but they realize, so they say, that nothing, perhaps, could be gained by putting that bill through the senate at this session and sending it to the house to be slaughtered.

The uprising in congress against military legislation leaves the war department in a most unsatisfactory condition. It had counted on legislation by the end of the fiscal year providing for the peace military establishment. Now it will have to go along in a makeshift way until congress acts. Meantime nearly all the new branches of the service that were built up during the war, like aviation, motor corps, gas and flame, etc., are rapidly deteriorating for lack of funds. Between now and the end of the fiscal year, June 30, the regular army appropriation bill will be passed and it is the thought of the men in congress who are dealing with the situation to make provision in that bill for tiding the department over until a permanent policy shall have been decided on.

### Women Seek Equal Chances.

Women, through the woman's bureau of the department of labor, are moving to obtain equality of opportunity in the government service. Last fall this bureau arranged to make a study of positions in the government service open by examination to women as compared with those closed to women. The study was begun in September. On November 5, ten days after receiving a partial report from the bureau, the civil service commission passed a ruling opening all examinations to both women and men, leaving it to the discretion of the appointing officers to specify the sex desired when requesting certification of eligibles.

On November 19 a bill was introduced in the senate by Senator McLean of Connecticut, amending the statute now in force which dates back to 1870 and provides that, at the discretion of the head of any department, women may be appointed to any clerkship in the government service. The amendment provides that in requesting a register of eligibles for appointment the nominating and appointing officials shall not specify sex unless sex is a physical barrier to the proper performance of the duties to be fulfilled. Thus one of the ends desired has already been almost completely accomplished.

The largest employer of labor in the country and the employer of the greatest variety of labor, the United States government, has as its employment agent the civil service commission. This commission is responsible for securing the proper person for almost every position in the government service except those of unskilled labor in some states, and those filled by presidential appointment. The appointment of women to any government position is still regulated by a statute written in 1870, which declared that women may in the discretion of the head of any department be appointed to any of the clerkships therein authorized by law. From this statute has sprung the custom of opening examinations to both sexes or closing them to either sex at the discretion of the head of any department, regardless of the fact that neither rule nor law covers the examination itself.

Barring women or men from any examination, however, bars them not only from the special occupation for which the examination is given but from all kindred occupations. All other bureaus which may require services of the same or like quality as those specified in the examination are confined to a register made up exclusively of one sex when the opposite sex may be as acceptable or preferable; or they must ask for a special examination in which no sex line is drawn; or they must seek the woman or man desired among those already in the government service.



## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

## Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

## L. &amp; N. TIME TABLE

**Northbound**  
Train No. 34— 3:38 a. m.  
Train No. 38—12:48 p. m.  
Train No. 32— 5:13 p. m.

**Southbound**  
Train No. 31—12:46 a. m.  
Train No. 33—12:25 p. m.  
Train No. 37— 1:10 p. m.

Born to Rev. and Mrs. Cunningham a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pruitte Smith, are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, A. Pruitte Smith, Jr., on Feb. 20, 1920. Mother and son are doing nicely.

Miss Margaret Lowen of the Welch Dept. Stores left last week for New Orleans where she will take some special work in Soule Business College. She will also be with her sister who is teaching in the city during her stay there.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Glascock, of Burgin, in Mercer County, have been renewing their friendships here. Mr. Glascock was a student here in the Vocational department and later was enlisted in the College Unit of the S. A. T. C. Mrs. Glascock is well remembered by all Berea citizens as Miss Marie Bower.

Mr. Nickell, who has been living on Center street, is moving to Winchester.

Mrs. Chester Parks' mother has been spending several days in Berea.

Miss Lelia Jane Harris spent the week-end with her parents in Richmond.

Miss Jessie Smith, who teaches at Paris, Ky., spent the week-end in Berea with homefolks.

Mrs. M. F. Morgan has been quite sick for the past few days at her home.

Master William Haley has been very ill of pneumonia at his home in Berea. He was improving the last report from him.

Mr. Less Adams has been ill with the flu, at his residence on Boone Street, but is improving fast and will soon be at his post.

Little Lucille Parks has been quite ill with the flu the past week but is much better from last reports.

Dr. M. M. Robinson has purchased the Odd Fellows' building on the south side of Chestnut street joining his property.

Miss Polly Madden, who has been very ill of flu-pneumonia, was taken to the Robinson Hospital about a week ago. She died Monday; her mother, sisters and brother were with her in her last moments. The body was taken to Hamden, Ky. They have the sympathy of every one in their sad bereavement.

Mrs. Laura Jones has returned from a trip to Cincinnati.

Mr. Elliot, secretary of the Christian Board of Missions for Kentucky, preached at the Christian church last Sunday.

Frank Jones went to Ravenna and Irvine on business this week.

Hazel Margaret, the seven-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dean, died Wednesday after several days' illness with flu-pneumonia. Funeral services will take place at the Baptist Church today (Thursday) at 2:30 p. m.

## We are Ready for Business

With a big line of everything in Ready-to-Wear. Spring Suits, and the new Sport Coat, with a wonderful showing of spring Skirts and Waists. Underwear in Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Muslin.

## Hats of Latest Creation

In Plain, Tailored, Dress and Evening Hats

Watch for Announcement of Our Opening

Trade with us, We'll both make money

## MRS. EVA WALDEN

## CITIZENS INVITED TO REVIVAL

The citizens of Berea are invited to attend the revival services in Main Chapel, which begin next Sunday night. Dr. E. J. Helms, of Boston, will be the evangelist, and his son will direct the music. Dr. Helms is a strong preacher and a man of very delightful personality. It has been necessary during the winter, on account of the great number of students to ask citizens not to attend Sunday evening chapel services; but arrangements have been made to have overflow meetings during the revival. It is sincerely hoped that many of the citizens will attend.

## MISS RHINE PASSES AWAY

Miss Emma Rhine died at her home on Center street on Friday of last week. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon at the home. Rev. C. E. Vogel, assisted by Rev. Howard Hudson, conducted the service. Burial took place in the Berea Cemetery.

Miss Rhine was 83 years of age and was living with her nephew and niece, Rufus and Emma Rutherford at the time of her death.

## Buy your Spring Hats

From

## Mrs. Laura Jones

Corner Chestnut and Parkway  
BEREA, KY.

We carry a full line of Pattern Hats from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis.

We Give You the Best Style From Each City

WE CARRY ONLY HATS

We devote all our time and talents to the study of our business and we make A SPECIALTY OF HATS. We fit your hat to your own individual style and guarantee satisfaction with every order. We have no dissatisfied customers

"We Sell Hats and Sell Them Right"

## MEMORIAL SERVICE

A very impressive memorial service was held at the Union Church Sunday for the soldiers of the late war. The American Legion attended in a body.

The men were proudly led by Miss Miller, the first woman member of the Post. Miss Miller was a member of the A. N. C. and saw active service in France.

The church was well decorated with American flags. Two large flags draped around the portrait of George Washington, in whose honor the day was celebrated. The members came in single file and sat in a section which had been reserved for them. The order of the service was very fitting for the occasion. The whole audience joined in singing "America, the Beautiful"; Miss Herndon then sang "The Marseillaise," and the quartet then sang "There shall be One Vacant Chair."

Dr. Hutchins gave an excellent address on "Getting Nearer to Washington." He showed that we are not far from Washington in point of time by stating that his father lived six years under Washington's administration. Dr. Hutchins presented the character and word of "The Father of His Country" in his usual vivid and interesting manner.

## COTTAGE PRAYER MEETINGS

Cottage prayer meetings will be held next Saturday night at 7:30 in the following homes:

E. L. Roberts, Jackson Street.  
T. B. Stevenson, Center Street.  
Dr. W. G. Best, Estill Street.  
C. H. Wertenberger, Old Richmond Pike.  
Mr. Arnett, Prospect Street.  
C. H. Burdette, Chestnut Street, east.

Chas. Olmstead, Chestnut Street, west.  
Robt. Lamb, Depot Street.  
Chas. Preston, Jefferson Street.  
Prof. I. H. Long, Boone Street.  
P. Nash, West End.

A cordial invitation is extended to every one to attend the meeting in his or her neighborhood.

## Classified Advertisements

## WANTED

Two hen peafowls. Mrs. W. O. Moore, Paint Lick, Ky., R. F. D. 2w-36

## FOR SALE

One 1919 Ford truck, small bed, only \$450.  
One 1919 Ford touring car only \$450.  
One 1918 Ford touring car only \$400.  
One 1919 Ford touring car only \$425.  
One 1918 Chevrolet touring car only \$350.

All these cars are completely overhauled and in good condition. Phone 99.

Welch's Garage

Barred Rock Roosters for sale, of splendid laying stock.

Mrs. Wm. G. Best.

For Sale—One stack of good hay. W. H. Wylie, Paint Lick, Ky. Route 1

## MISCELLANEOUS

Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked. Model Press Shop.

Mrs. Sallie Hall, Center street, will take boarders by the week.

We Clean White Kid Gloves. Model Press Shop.

## FOR RENT

A 3-room bungalow on Elm street. For particulars call on Theodore Strunk, at Printing Office between 1:00 and 6:00 p. m.

## R. B. DOE

has fitted up a new barber shop on Short street. He will appreciate the patronage of his friends. 2w-35

## EXPERIENCED CORSETIERE

During next six weeks will take orders for Spirella Corsets. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

M. L. Hood, Corsetiere, 3w-35 Prof. May Property

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All persons indebted to William Powell, deceased, are hereby requested to make settlement with me on or before March 12, 1920.

All persons who have claims against William Powell are hereby notified to present their claims to me properly proven, as required by law, on or before March 12, 1920, or same will be rejected.

Jas. C. Bowman, Administrator.

## Individual Spring Fashions

for WOMEN and MISSES



This store is unquestionably foremost in individual style leadership. The models now being shown present the verdict from which there is no appeal.

Tailored Suits  
Smart Frocks  
Afternoon Dresses

## MILLINERY

Skirts, Blouses, Coats

We announce the arrival of a large shipment of  
HATS

introducing a wide variety of Fruit and Flower effects on large and small styles.

## Jennie B. Fish Co.

BEREA KENTUCKY

## METHODIST CHURCH

The District Superintendent, Dr. J. M. Litteral, preached at the Methodist church Sunday night. The sacrament was administered and the quarterly conference was held.

This church, under the leadership of Rev. C. E. Vogel, is doing good work. Recently, eleven new names have been added to the membership roll. The interior of the church has been decorated and plans are being laid for the building of a new parsonage, which will probably be erected during the coming summer on the lot just north of the church.

The society is enthusiastic to do its share toward Methodism's goal of winning a million souls to Christ in the year. A revival meeting is being planned, but the time and the name of the evangelist have not yet been announced.

## KENNEY-MULLIGAN

Married, in Covington, Kentucky, February 15th, 1920, Miss Annette Kenney and Clifford A. Mulligan, both of Cincinnati, Ohio. The bride formerly resided in Berea, at the home of her mother and has a host of friends who wish her a long and happy life. Mr. Mulligan is in the City Auditor's Office in Cincinnati, where he has been employed a number of years and we congratulate him in his choice of a wife.

The happy pair were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Bauman, the sister and brother-in-law of the groom, the ceremony being a very quiet one because of the illness of the bride's sister, Mrs. Louis Lester, and her son, Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan went immediately to housekeeping in Cincinnati, where they will make their home.

## UNION CHURCH

The Union Church will cooperate in the revival services to be held in the College, beginning next Sunday. The Parish House may be used for some services during the meetings. Arrangements are being made so that citizens of Berea may attend the revival services in the Chapel.

Dr. Hutchins will speak in Union Church next Sunday, at 11 a. m., upon "Christian Palmistry." The topic of the mid-week meeting will be "Leading Men to Christ."

DEAN & HERNDON  
Real Estate Agents

Have you bought that Farm? Don't look too long! We still have a few farms that we could deliver, if sold in the next few days. After then we will sell to give possession January 1, 1921. But now is a good time to come and list your property. If you want to change the price or terms that you have given us, call at The Bank and let us make the changes as we want to revise our old lists after March 1st.

Herndon is just up from the flu. Was pretty sick! 'twixt me and you; But you can "bet your life," by Hob. He's up now and back on his job. So come on now and list your land. We'll sell it this spring if we can; But if we do not place it all, We'll find a buyer by next fall.

John Dean's still doing "financial chores." He'll lend you money, or borrow yours.

Call at The Bank and see him there; He'll shake your hand and treat you square.

As soon as the sun dries off the ground Herndon will resume his "rambling round."

And if a buyer alights in town, We'll "catch him" ere he hits the ground.

We'll show your land and all the rest.

And sell him what he likes the best. And if he lacks a few round wheels, To close up big or smaller deals, We'll shake our rags and hie and huck.

And 'twixt us we will cough um up. So be your troubles great or small. Bring them to us and tell us all.

We'll show you homes and give you choice. And when you've bought you will rejoice.

Come on to Dean & Herndon!

## W. F. KIDD

Real Estate

Phone 68 Berea, Ky.

CORRECT ENGLISH  
HOW TO USE IT

A Monthly Magazine  
\$2.50 The Year

Send 10 Cents for Sample Copy to

CORRECT ENGLISH PUB. CO.  
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

## For Rent

About 35 to 40 acres of land for corn and tobacco, 3-room cottage house, 4-acre tobacco barn. Possession any day. Call on

J. W. HERNDON  
Berea, Ky.

## New Coal Dealer

Having bought out the coal business formerly owned by Mr. Balthus Wilson, I am prepared to serve all his customers and all new ones, at the same location on Depot Street. We will deliver promptly to all parts of the city. Give us a call or phone No. 61.

J. S. Gott

Berea Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S

## Jewelry Store

FOR  
First Class Repairing  
AND  
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.



## Quality Clothes

Shoes  
and  
Hats

## J. M. Coyle &amp; Co.

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky



## The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

### ABOUT GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Father of His Country Was Not Only a Patriot and Military Genius, But He Was An Exponent of Thrift

George Washington, when he died, in 1799, left an estate valued at about three quarters of a million dollars. He was a rich man for those days but he built up that fortune by thrift, economy, wise management and careful and safe investment. It is true that his father was a large land owner, but George was a younger son and by his father's will was left only a 280 acre farm on the Rappahannock, a share of the land lying on Deep Run, ten slaves and three lots in Frederick.

He did not have the use of that inheritance until he was 21, as his mother was by terms of the will to have his inheritance for her use until he was of age. He was brought to understand that he must support himself, and before he was seventeen years old he had begun to do so. When but a youth he was paid a dabbon a day or sometimes six pistols, as he records, and he saved it. He was appointed an adjutant general of militia, by Governor Dinwiddie when he was nineteen, with the rank of major and pay of one hundred and fifty pounds a year and saved it.

During his experiences in the French and Indian wars and in his service under Braddock he received only his army pay, but wherever he went he kept his eye out for good land and bought or patented large tracts, which in time to come yielded him handsome returns.

Throughout his eight years as commander-in-chief of the Continental army he received nothing but his expenses, and even while president it is sure that he was forced to spend the full amount of his salary in maintaining his position. Yet he found time by elimination of waste, by conservation, by economy and thrift, not only to pile up an independent fortune but to increase many times in value the properties which came to him through inheritance from his brother Lawrence and by his marriage with Mrs. Curtis.

Much of this was accomplished by wise farm management. His papers give repeated evidence of the thought he devoted to details. To begin with he was a devotee of the budget system, and kept strict and careful accounts not only of his business expenditures, but of the

personal spending of himself and family. He was among the first to realize the effect on the soil of continued planting of tobacco, and turned early from that staple weed to wheat and corn. He was a keen student of crop rotation, and soil enrichment, and he made a continual study of scientific farming in the books of the period, DuRoi's Practical Treatise of Husbandry, Homes, The Gentleman Farmer and Young's Annals of Agriculture.

In the last days of the eighteenth century there were few securities into which money could be safely invested. Nor were there government securities such as War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates into which money could both be kept safe and yield a fair profit. But the best of the securities of his time, Washington selected for investment. The larger part of his surplus, however, was placed in land, the most secure investment of his day.

Had he lived in this day, he would have held his Liberty Bonds, and invested a portion of his income in government savings securities.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

Mrs. William Clark, after several days absence on account of flu, resumed her work Monday.

Miss Lou Elliott returned to her work after a brief illness with flu.

Mrs. Abney, Mrs. Batson and Mrs. Stephens were on the supply list last week.

Dr. Wm. G. Best was a visitor at school Tuesday.

Mrs. D. G. Bales, her daughter, Lenora, and Mrs. Hopkins visited school Monday.

Mrs. Professor King has begun, in earnest teaching regular graded lessons in the school.

Miss Childs continues to bring her helpful stories to the children. She can always depend on a warm welcome from the children.

Teachers' meeting was called off Tuesday evening on account of so many teachers suffering with colds.

Our patriotic program is temporarily sidetracked on account of flu.

Pupils who have been out on account of flu are gradually returning to school. We feel sure the worst of the epidemic is past.

Miss Fairchild's class has been doing real Red Cross work. Three children of one family were members of this class. All three children and some other children, and father and mother were stricken down at the same time. So Miss Fairchild and her class raised funds and supplies for the family and did their "bit" to bring cheer and comfort to the distressed family.

### A LIST OF SELECT BOOKS

Dear Friends:

Some weeks ago I asked our Prof. Raine for a list of good books, suitable for children, to be sold thru our Cooperative store. He has given me such a splendid list that I feel you would all like to know about it and so am asking our editor to publish the same in The Citizen.

These are all fine books by the very best writers and will help to make the fireside all the brighter. It's a great thing to have the com-

panionship of good books.

Very cordially yours,

Howard E. Taylor

### Books for Children under Five Years of Age

Mother Goose—Ernst Nister.  
The Moo Cow Book—Ernst Nister.  
The Book of the Farm—Ernst Nister.  
The Book of the Zoo—Ernst Nister.  
Our Dog Friends—Ernst Nister.  
The Brownie Book—Fox.  
Fables and Folk Tales—H. E. Scudder.

The Children's Book—H. T. Scudder.  
Classic Nursery Tales.  
Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children—Jane Andrews.  
Bunny Stories—Allen A. Green.  
Bunny Stories—Laura Smith.  
Bunny Stories—Joseph C. Sindelar.  
A Child's Garden of Verses—R. L. Stevenson.

In Story Land—Elizabeth Harrison.  
The Story Hour—Kate Douglas Wiggin.

The Sandman.  
Bible Stories.  
The Adventures of a Brownie—Mulock.

### Books for Children under Seven Years of Age

Little Lord Fauntleroy—Kate Douglas Wiggin.

The Bird's Christmas Carol—Kate Douglas Wiggin.

The Tailor of Gloucester—Beatrice Potter.

The Water Babies—Charles Kingsley.

### Books for Children in the Third and Fourth Grades

Toby Tyler—Otis.  
The King of the Golden River—Ruskin.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland—Carroll.  
The Wonder Book—Hawthorne.

Peterkin Papers—Miss Hale.  
Nights with Uncle Remus—Harris.  
The Jungle Book—Kipling.

The Second Jungle Book—Kipling.  
The Toto Books—Laura E. Richards.

Aunt Charlotte's Bible Stories—Young.

Beautiful Joe—Sanders.  
Wild Animals I Have Known—Ernst Thompson Seton.

### Books for Children in the Fifth and Sixth Grades

Treasure Island—R. L. Stevenson.  
The Swiss Family Robinson.  
Master Skylark—Bennett.

Hans Brinker—Mary M. Dodge.  
A Maid of 76—Mrs. Knipe.  
Polly Trotter, Patriot—Mrs. Knipe.

A Maid of Old Manhattan—Mrs. Knipe.  
King Arthur and His Knights.  
The Bishop's Shadow—T. T. Thurston.

### Books for the Seventh and Eighth Grades

Little Women—Louise Alcott.  
Little Men—Louise Alcott.

An Old Fashioned Girl—Louise Alcott.  
Rose in Bloom—Louise Alcott.  
Under the Lilacs—Louise Alcott.

Eight Cousins—Louise Alcott.  
The Dove in the Eagle's Nest—Charlotte Young.

Jan of the Windmill—Ewing.  
Six to Sixteen—Ewing.  
We and the World—Ewing.

John Halifax, Gentleman—Mulock.  
In His Name—E. E. Hale.  
A Man without a Country—E. E. Hale.

Joel, a Boy of Galilee—Annie Fellows Johnston.  
The Coming of the Prince—Eugene Field.

A Dog of Flanders—Ouida.  
Rab and His Friends—John Brown.  
Robinson Crusoe—Daniel De Foe.

Tom Brown's School Days—Hughes.  
The Cable Story Book.  
Romola—George Eliot.

Romola—H. H. Jackson.  
Tales from Shakespeare—Lamb.  
The Princess and Curdie—McDonald.

Westward Ho—Kingsley.  
Hereward the Wake—Kingsley.

Men of Iron—Howard Pyle.  
The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood—Howard Pyle.

The Cruise of the Cachlot—Bullen.  
The Days of Bruce—Aguilar.  
The Hoosier School Master—Eggleston.

The Lady of the Lake—Scott.  
Selections from Tennyson, Wordsworth, Lowell, Longfellow, Burns and Browning.

The Prince and the Pauper—Mark Twain.  
Tip Lewis and His Lamp—Pansy.  
(To be continued next week.)

The influenza has given opportunity for a thousand acts of kindness and a good many deeds of real heroism. We shall remember it not by some of its distresses but by a great many of its revelations of friendship, fidelity, and the spirit of service.

### BEREA COLLEGE WEEKLY CALENDAR

Friday, February 27

9:30-9:50 a.m., Department Conferences.

7:40-9:10 p.m., General Faculty (7:40 Roll Call; 9:10 Adjournment). Preparation for Gospel Meetings—Pres. Frost.

Saturday, February 28

9:30-9:50 a.m., Divided Chapels.

Foundation School in Parish House.

6:45-7:30 p.m., Free Vesper Hour.

7:00 p.m., Varsity Game—Georgetown at Berea.

7:30-9:30 p.m., Literary Societies.

Sunday, February 29

9:45-10:45 a.m., College Sunday-school—Evangelist.

6:15-7:15 p.m., Young Peoples' Meetings.

7:30-8:30 p.m., Chapel Worship: First Gospel Meeting.

Monday, March 1

6:45-7:30 p.m., Band Practice, Vesper Socials, Calls.

7:30-8:30 p.m., Gospel Meeting.

Tuesday, March 2

9:30-9:50 a.m., Department Chapels.

11:55 a.m., Luncheon for Committee on Gospel Meetings, Vocational Chapel.

7:30-8:30 p.m., Gospel Meeting.

Wednesday, March 3

9:30-9:50 a.m., Department Chapels.

3:40-5:20 p.m., Cabinet.

4:00-5:15 p.m., Exhibition.

7:30-8:30 p.m., Gospel Meeting.

Thursday, March 4

9:30-10:30 a.m., Divided Chapels: Evangelists.

7:30-8:30 p.m., Gospel Meeting.

### LILIAN CALICO

Lilian Calico died last Tuesday in the Berea College Hospital of measles and pneumonia. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Calico, and granddaughter of Rev. F. P. Bryant. She had been in Berea about a month, but had attended school only a few days when she became ill. She united with the White Lick Baptist Church several years ago and lived an earnest member. Her greatest interest was in the church and Sunday-school. Although not quite eighteen years old her life was such as would be a good example for others. Her father and mother were at her bedside during the last hours of her life here. Even though it was hard for her loved ones to part with her, it must be comforting to them to have the assurance that she has gone where there will be no more sorrow. She left a beautiful testimony and asked her loved ones to meet her in heaven. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the community in their loss of a dear sister and daughter.

### TURNER-JOHNSON

Miss Stella Johnson, the daughter of the assistant postmaster at this place, was married Thursday to J. B. Turner, a traveling salesman, whose home is in Memphis, Tenn. They motored to Richmond with Pruitt Smith; with his assistance the license was secured and the happy couple departed to Winchester and were married at the residence of Miss Stella's aunt at that place.

### 11 INDICTED IN ARMY THEFT

Shipping Clerk Given \$30,000 to Keep Silent Informs of \$200,000 Plot.

New York, Feb. 16.—Eleven men were indicted by a federal jury in Brooklyn charged with the theft of military goods valued at \$200,000 from the army supply base, South Brooklyn, on Feb. 3. Nine of them were employed at the base. According to the authorities, the offenders offered a shipping clerk \$30,000 as the price of silence, but he informed the officials in charge and the stolen goods were traced to a storage warehouse in Harlem. Several truck loads of clothing were shipped from the base to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, on forged requisitions, of which the military authorities were aware.

### Credit Sale of Flour Stock Urged.

New York.—The United States Government is urged to permit the sale on credit of 10,000,000 barrels of flour now held by the Grain Corporation to feed the millions of starving men, women and children in the cities of Poland, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia and Armenia, in an appeal issued by the American Relief Administration. Thousands must starve slowly, the appeal added, if America, the allies and neutrals continue to withhold their surplus food supplies from those famine-stricken countries.

### Greater Efficiency Urged.

Chicago.—America's future naval policy must be one of expansion and increased efficiency, Admiral William S. Benson, recently returned from the navy and nominated to be head of the Shipping Board, declared in an address. The strengthening of the navy was not for aggression, he said, but to further the cause of commerce and to maintain America's status among the nations of the world. "Our navy must equal in size any navy in the world and from the standpoint of efficiency must be better," Admiral Benson said.

## Select Your Bank

On the basis that the best banking connection assures the broadest facilities as well as the maximum of SAFETY we point to the fact that in the 13 years of the Berea National Bank's service in Berea, its facilities have been more than adequate in meeting every banking need placed before it.

This ability to handle any transaction EXPEDIENTLY and SAFELY is greatly enhanced by the bank's membership in the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, whose billions of dollars of resources serve substantially to broaden the service which member banks can render.

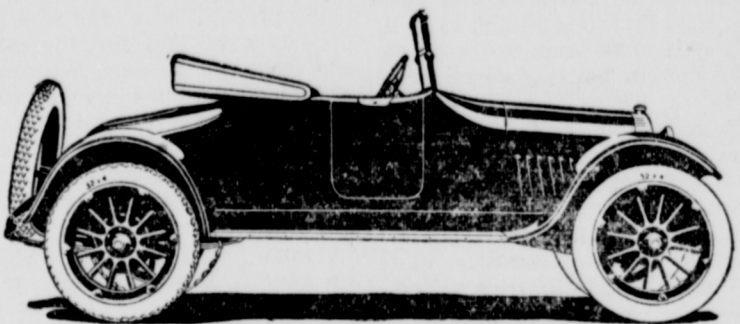
## Berea National Bank

JOHN W. WELCH, President

JOHN L. GAY, Cashier



OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

## OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps to its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

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### Boone Tavern Garage

Berea, Ky.

Phone 18

## THE NEW United States Disc Separator

"The U. S. is the farmer's pride, Made to drive from either side."



Will fit in any location to suit the owner. The crank is put on the most convenient side and a pulley for Engine or Motor power attached opposite the crank.

But the most important feature is the perfected, self-adjusting bowl, with interchangeable, simplified discs and record skimming qualities, not equalled by any other separator.

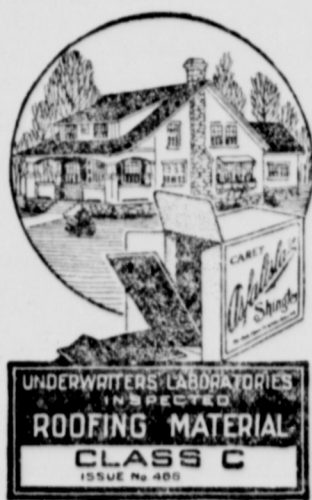
There are other exclusive features in the New United States Disc Separator which we will be glad to explain in a free demonstration and will convince you of the superiority of the new United States Separator.

Come and see

R. H. CHRISMAN  
Berea, Kentucky



208



Safer, more lasting, more beautiful and less costly

INSURANCE Companies classify Carey Shingles as a spark-proof and safer roofing, and permit correspondingly low rates.

Because Carey Shingles are made of the very best wool felt, tempered asphalt and crushed slate, they are non-warping, non-cracking and very durable.

The natural red or green fadeless color of the slate surface makes them beautiful, and renders painting unnecessary. Low in cost and with practically no maintenance expense.

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# BEREA COLLEGE and ALLIED SCHOOLS

**Good Preparation for Life**  
OPEN TO YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

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- I. **COLLEGIATE**—The crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary degrees.
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**Cost Exceedingly Low**  
THE GREATEST \$150 SCHOOL IN AMERICA

Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. As each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student with energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, and may be in cash, or labor credits—or both.

## EXPENSES FOR SPRING TERM, 1920

	FOR BOYS	FOR GIRLS
Incidental Fee .....	\$6.00	\$6.00
Room .....	5.50	5.50
Board, Six Weeks .....	16.50	15.00
Amount due March 24, 1920 .....	\$28.00	\$26.50
Board, five weeks, due May 1, 1920.	13.75	12.50
Total for Term .....	\$41.75	\$39.00

For Vocational and Foundation students subtract \$1 from above incidental fee. For College students add \$1.

Every student must send FOUR DOLLARS DEPOSIT in advance, otherwise room will not be reserved.

Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting, and Penmanship are from 50 cents to \$1 a week extra. Music is also from 50 cents to \$1 a week extra.



Now is the time to make preparation for the Summer Term which begins June 11, or for the regular school year beginning September 15. Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above fifteen years of age, in good health, and of good character. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden, and there are other regulations which you should know about before coming to Berea. Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the

College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.

## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

### POULTRY MEETING

On account of the rain Saturday, the poultry meeting, which was set for 10 o'clock, was postponed until Saturday, February 28th, at 10 A. M. In spite of the rain, seven people interested in better poultry, came to Berea. There was an informal meeting held at the County Agent's office. At this meeting five pure bred R. I. Red cockerels were sold and taken to farms to head a flock of pure bred R. I. Reds.

At the meeting Saturday there will be R. I. Red cockerels for sale. Orders for eggs will be taken.

Early hatch is the best. Chicks grow off better and make better breeding stock as well as better market stock.

All poultry raisers are urged to be present Saturday and help push a Poultry Campaign. We need more CHICKENS and eggs to eat as well as to sell for sugar, coffee, soda, salt, etc.

Don't forget the meeting.

### JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB

One hundred and forty boys and girls of southern Madison and Rockcastle counties have enlisted as club members for 1920. These boys and girls are planning to grow corn, pigs, poultry, potatoes, tomatoes, etc. Many have already started their work.

There is room for a few more. Those wishing to become members should write to County Agent, at Berea, and ask for an application card at once. Membership Campaign closes April 1st. Now is the time to get in while there's room. Books, bulletins, record book and club pins will be sent out later to all members who join before April 1st.

Don't Forget The Poultry Meeting Saturday.

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

#### Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.50@1.60, No. 2 yellow \$1.56@1.58, No. 3 yellow \$1.52@1.54, No. 2 mixed \$1.54@1.56, No. 3 mixed \$1.50@1.52, white ear \$1.54@1.56, yellow ear \$1.54@1.56.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$32@37, clover mixed \$32.50@36, clover \$34@38.

Oats—No. 2 white 92@92½c, No. 3 white 91½@92c, No. 2 mixed 90½@91½c, No. 3 mixed 89@90c.

#### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 67c, firsts 62c, seconds 61c, fancy dairy 63c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 53c, firsts 50c, ordinary firsts 49c.

Live Poultry—Fowls 4½ lbs and over 34c, under 4½ lbs 34c, roosters 22c, ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 35c, hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over 35c.

#### Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$11@12, fair to good \$9@11, common to fair \$6@9; heifers, good to choice \$9.50@11.50, fair to good \$8@9.50, common to fair \$6@8; cows, good to choice \$8@9, fair to good \$6.50@8, canners \$4@5; stock steers \$6.50@10.50, stock heifers \$6.50@8.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$20.50@21, fair to good \$14@20.50, common and large \$6@13.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$14.25@14.75, good to choice packers and butchers \$15@15.25, medium \$15.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@11.50, light shippers \$15.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@14.

### OATS

#### Preparation of the Seed Bed

Less attention ordinarily is given to the preparation of the seed bed for oats than that for any other field crop. In the corn belt, where oats commonly follow corn, the seed is often sown broadcast without previous preparation of the land. It is then covered by disking and harrowing. Much better results are obtained, however, by disking the land before seeding, whether the seed is sown broadcast or is drilled. A good seed bed usually can not be prepared with fewer than two diskings and at least one harrowing. If the oats are to be sown on corn land on which the stalks are still standing, it is good practice to break the stalks before disking. This can be done readily, especially on a frosty morning, by dragging a heavy pole or iron rail broadside across the field. The stalks then can be cut with a disk harrow much better than if left standing. If the disks of the disk harrow are sharp, they will cut the stalk into short pieces, which soon decay. It is never advisable to rake and burn stalks and other trash on cornfields that are to be sown in oats unless the quantity is so great that it can not possibly be covered by disking. This humus-making material should not be destroyed but should be worked into the soil.

Oats always should be sown as early in the spring as the land can be worked, but proper preparation should not be sacrificed to gain a little time in getting the seed into the ground. Oats do best when sown in a rather firm seed bed, with 2 or 3 inches of loose, mellow soil on the surface. This can be obtained best on cornstalk land by breaking the stalks, double-disking either by lapping half or cross disking, and thorough harrowing with a spike-tooth harrow. Lapping half with a disk-harrow leaves the surface more nearly even than when the field is cross disked. The disks should be set to run 3 or 4 inches deep. After the seed bed is in good condition the seed should be sown and the field again harrowed.

#### Treating the Seed for Smut

The yield of grain and the quality of the crop also can be materially increased by treating the seed for smut. An easy and effective method of treatment is to sprinkle the seed oats with a solution made by adding one pound of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water. The seed should be spread on a clean floor, thoroughly sprinkled, and shoveled over until all of the grain is well moistened. It should then be covered with blankets or canvas and allowed to stand for several hours. It can then be sown at once or spread out in a clean place to dry. The seed will run through the drill much more readily if dried before seeding. The rate of seeding should be somewhat increased, to allow for the swelling of the seed. The treated seed should not be put into sacks, bins, or machinery unless the smut spores in them have been killed by treatment with the formaldehyde solution.

Go to your druggist for the Formalin. The treatment will cost

about 5 cents per bushel and will give in return 2 to 5 bushels more per acre.

Don't Forget The Poultry Meeting Saturday at 10 o'clock.

### BOYS AND GIRLS' CALF CLUB

Question for Farm People and Extension Workers to Think About, Say Dairy Experts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Why shouldn't a boy and girl's calf club grow into a men and women's cow club? Or, more immediately speaking, a larger boys and girls calf club—larger boys and girls, that is, not larger club. Or, getting nearer the meat—or the milk—of the thing, why shouldn't the club boy or girl who raises a calf milk that calf when she



Youngster Making a Good Start.

becomes a cow, watch her development, keep a set of books on her production, and, in a small way, learn the essentials of dairy farming, taking the figures to school and getting them interpreted, and incidentally teaching "the old man" a new trick or two?

That is the question, in one form or another, asked by the experts of the dairy division. It is a question that farm people and agricultural extension workers might think about. There may be more to say on the subject after a while.

### LIBERAL FEEDING FOR COWS

Animals Starting Into Winter in Thin Condition Need Extra Care to Nourish Calves.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Breeding cows that started into the winter in thin condition need extra care and liberal feeding at this time if they are to nourish their calves properly and maintain their own bodies satisfactorily. It is a mistaken idea of economy to starve through the winter a cow that is to drop a calf in the spring. Such practice not only reduces the vitality of the cow but dwarfs the growth of her offspring, because she is not able to nourish it properly.

The cow should be provided with a liberal amount of silage, or legume hay if no silage is available. A protein supplement in the form of velvet beans or cottonseed meal should be provided in addition to two or three pounds of grain. Corn stover or straw may also be used if available at this time of year.

## EUROPEAN BORER IS DESTRUCTIVE

Estimated Loss of Million Dollars Daily if Insect Once Gets Established.

### FOUND IN EASTERN STATES

Larva Is Dirty White Caterpillar, About One Inch Long, With Brown Head—Ears of Corn Are Bored Through.

A million dollars' worth of damage a day is conservatively estimated as the effect of the European corn borer if it once gets established in the corn belt of the United States. This is the statement of George A. Dean, head of the entomology department in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The insect, which has done tremendous damage in Europe and Asia, has been introduced into New York and Massachusetts and is looked for in other regions.

#### Larva Is White Caterpillar.

The larva of the European corn borer is a dirty white caterpillar, about an inch long, with a brown head. It passes the winter in a nearly full-grown condition within its food plants. In the spring its growth is completed and it then bores its way to the surface of the food plant, where it makes a slight hole to serve as an exit for the resulting moth.

The larva now forms a cocoon in the burrow, passes into the pupal stage, and in about two weeks the adult moth emerges. The moth, which lives about two weeks, deposits 300 to 700 eggs on the food plant. In about five days the eggs hatch, and the young larvae at first feed on the tender shoots of the plants, but finally bore their way into the main stem of the plant. In about six weeks, after burrowing through all parts of the plant, the larvae pupate as before and emerge as moths about the middle of summer.

The female moths of the second brood do the greatest damage to corn, since they attack not only the stalk, but also the tassels and the ear, and continue feeding until cold weather.

#### Destroy Ears Completely.

The ears of corn are bored through from bottom to top and from side to side, the borers feeding on the kernels while they are soft. Complete de-



A Good Harvest of Corn, With Good Organic Matter Left, Which, if Plowed Under, Will Make Next Corn Crop a Better One.

struction of the ear is generally accomplished either by the borer or through decay which follows the injury. One moth which emerges in the spring may be responsible for from 100,000 to 300,000 larvae later in the same season.

## HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

### HOW TO BLEACH WOOLS AND SILKS

#### Article IV.

Neither Javelle nor potassium permanganate can be used to remove stains from silks or wools, unless a stain is so bad that the slight yellowing from Javelle or permanganate is nothing as compared with the stain. For both silks and wools, borax can be used, as it is a mild bleach for either fabric. Hyposulphite of soda, which is the "hypo" used in photography, can also be used for woolsens or silks. A tablespoonful of crystals dissolved in a quart of water will make a good rinse to whiten silks; follow with clear water. Silk or wool once yellowed, is hard to bleach because of its delicateness.

For wools, sulphur fumes allowed to pass through the clean, wet garment is the best bleach. Care should be used in doing this work to avoid fire and not to subject the worker to the danger of inhaling the fumes. Unless one has facilities for working out of doors it is rather inadvisable to attempt it. A barrel and a sulphur candle make a good bleaching outfit. Place the pan of water, in which stands the candle, down in the bottom of the barrel, so that the fumes from the lighted candle are forced to rise and circulate through the garment, which is suspended in the barrel on white strings or strips of muslin. Be careful of two things; do not inhale the fumes, and arrange the garment so as to prevent fire.

Pale bluing in the rinse water of either white silks or wools will do considerable towards keeping the white clear and preventing its yellowing. Photographers' "hypo" can be used to restore the whiteness to silks or wools, but any stronger

chemical bleach will yellow both wools and silks.

**Velvets**—All materials of this nature, often found in portieres, table runners, and cushions, may be renovated by brushing thoroughly with a short brush. If any whipping is to be done, it should always be done from the back, so as not to mar or print the velvet with the beater. Water spots on velvet may be steamed out. This may be done by either of two methods: Put about one-half inch of water in the tea-kettle, tie a piece of cheesecloth over the spout, and let the water boil hard. In this way a jet of steam will be produced in which the velvet can be shaken. This process may have to be repeated several times, but in almost all cases the worker will be rewarded. If one prefers to use a wet cloth on a hot iron, steam can be produced this way; but for large, heavy pieces the kettle method is best. Cleaning may be done satisfactorily with magnesium or chalk by spreading a thick layer of powder; let it remain for several hours, even a day or so, and then shake and brush off the powder. This method is not applicable when the garment is badly soiled.

Pillows may be washed, without removing the feathers from the case in a tub or washing machine. Wash by sousing up and down in the water and then rinsing, hang to dry in the sun and wind. Choose a windy day for this work, if possible, as wind dries and livens the feathers well. It will be easier to clean the tick if the feathers are removed, as the tick often needs rubbing which will break the feathers. For this, transfer the feathers to a cheesecloth bag and wash feathers in the bag and wash the ticking separately.

Every farmer and gardener should be on the look-out for the insect, Professor Dean urges, and upon discovering signs of its presence should immediately inform his state entomologist or experiment station, sending in the insect or the plant on which it has evidently worked.

### MORE MILK AND BUTTERFAT

Of Greater Importance Than Improvement in Breed Type—Purebred Bulls Essential.

Far more important than the improvement in breed type due to the use of purebred bulls, is the increase in milk and butterfat production of the daughters of purebred bulls from high-producing families. It goes almost without saying that a purebred bull, when introduced into a herd of scrub cows, will produce daughters that produce more milk and butterfat than their mothers.

### DAIRY NOTES

Winter cow comfort means more winter profits.

A cow that ranks with the best of her breed is worth half a dozen average cows.

Good dairy cows are hard to find and high in price. The best way to get them is to raise them.

### VALUE OF BULL AS BREEDER

High Average in All His Daughters Is Final Measure—Four Years Are Needed.

The number of daughters a bull has in the advanced registry is not sufficient measure of his value as a breeder. Neither can his value be measured by a few high-producing daughters. High-average production in all his daughters is the final measure, and that cannot be determined by using the bull two or three years. Four years are needed to measure the value of any bull.

### CARE FOR CREAM SEPARATOR

It Should Be Thoroughly Washed and Sterilized After Being Used—Particles Harmful.

The cream separator should be thoroughly washed and sterilized after each time it is used. Particles of milk or cream left in the separator act as a "starter" to hasten the souring of the cream.

### SOME ESSENTIALS FOR COWS

Animals Will Do Better if Not Confined Too Closely—Warm Stables Necessary.

The cows will do a great deal better if not confined in too close quarters. They require about everything else plenty of exercise, fresh air, and good clean water. Good warm stables are a necessity.



## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. E. FILGWAER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

### LESSON FOR MARCH 7

#### JOHN WRITES ABOUT CHRISTIAN LOVE.

LESSON TEXT—1 John 4:7-21.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Beloved, if God so  
loved us, we ought also to love one another.—1 John 4:11.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—1 John, II  
John, III John.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Loving One Another.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Loving God and Our  
Neighbors.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—  
How to Show Love for God and His  
People.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—  
Christian Love Upon Society.

#### I. The Origin of Love (vv. 7, 8).

Love is of God, for God is love. God  
not merely loves, but he is the foun-  
tainhead of love. Love of country,  
love of humanity, filial and parental  
love, every particle of love everywhere  
has been derived from God; his love is  
infinite, eternal and unchangeable.  
Since love is of God, everyone who  
loves is born of God and knoweth God.  
The Christian, by his life of love, in-  
terprets God to the world. It is not  
enough that the world should be told  
that God is good and kind, it should  
see his nature expressed in the life  
and love of the disciple. The Chris-  
tian's life is the world's Bible. Where  
love is wanting, knowledge of God is  
wanting.

#### II. God's Manifestation of Love (vv. 9, 10).

God's method of making known his  
love is through the incarnation—the  
sending of his only begotten Son into  
the world to be the propitiation for  
our sins (John 3:16). The coming of  
Jesus Christ into the world and his  
taking on human nature makes possi-  
ble life for those who receive him. If  
we would know God's love, let us look  
at Jesus Christ. Those who gaze upon  
him in reverent contemplation cannot  
doubt God's love.

#### III. The Supreme Motive of Love (v. 11).

God's love is the grand incentive  
prompting his children to love.

#### IV. Love the Proof That God Dwells With Us (vv. 12-16).

1. No man hath seen God at any  
time (v. 12), but there is abundant  
proof of his being. The one unmis-  
takable proof of his being is love in the  
heart of man. Love is not native to  
the human heart, for the heart is de-  
ceitful above all things and desper-  
ately wicked (Jer. 17:9). Out of the  
heart proceeds murder (Matt. 15:19).  
Love in the heart is proof that God  
dwells within.

2. Love proves that God's Spirit is  
within us (vv. 13-16). The fruit of the  
Spirit is love (Gal. 5:22). God's Spirit  
dwells within his children. The in-  
dwelling Spirit shows us Christ and  
makes us believe in him as God's Son,  
the Savior of the world. Those in  
whom God dwells will always make  
this confession. Those who deny the  
Deity of Christ have no fellowship  
with God, and those who have fellow-  
ship with God will confess Christ as  
his Divine Son.

#### V. Love's Relation to the Judgment. (vv. 17, 18).

It casts out fear. A judgment day  
is coming, for God hath appointed a day  
in which he will judge the world in  
righteousness by that man whom he  
hath ordained (Acts 17:31). It will be  
a terrible thing for those unprepared  
to meet God at that time, but for  
those who are indwelt by the living  
God there will be a joyful meeting. He  
that dwelleth in God and God in him  
will realize the perfection of love in  
boldness in the day of judgment, be-  
cause as he is so are we in this world  
(vv. 16, 17). The way to get rid of  
the fear of meeting God in the judg-  
ment is to be living with God now.

#### VI. God's Love the Ground of All Love (v. 19).

The reason we love is that our lives  
have come into touch with the great  
fountainhead of love. The incoming  
of God's being and nature becomes the  
animating and controlling principle of  
our lives. The one in whom love is  
not the master principle does not  
know God.

#### VII. The Child of God Possesses Dual Love (v. 20).

The proof that one loves the unseen  
God is that he loves the person visible  
who bears the likeness and image of  
God, and has become a member of the  
same family through the redemption  
in Christ Jesus. Love to God and man  
is united in the one breast of the  
Christian. The one who loves his  
brother while pretending to hate God  
is a liar.

#### VIII. The Solemn Command From God (v. 21).

God commands that those who love  
him should love their brethren. Obe-  
dience to this command will eliminate  
all war and contentions.

#### Life.

Life is made up, not of great sacri-  
fices or duties, but of little things, in  
which smiles and kindness, the small  
obligations given habitually, are what  
preserve the heart and secure com-  
fort.—Sir H. Davy.

#### Our Great Blessing.

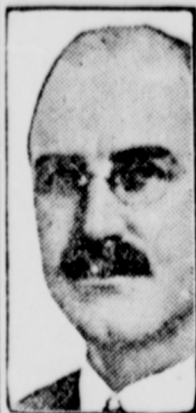
There is nothing that makes more  
for human happiness than the simple  
fact that some one needs us, that  
some task is holding us fast. We may  
ignorantly think of it as a burden, but  
it is our great blessing.

## The Happy Man

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL  
Assistant Dean, Moody Bible  
Institute, Chicago

TEXT.—Blessed is the man that walk-  
eth not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor  
standeth in the way of sinners, nor sit-  
teth in the seat of the scornful. But his  
delight is in the law of the Lord, and in  
his law doth he meditate day and night.  
And he shall be like a tree planted by  
the rivers of water, that bringeth forth  
his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall  
not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall  
prosper.—Ps. 1:1-3.

Literally, the Psalmist said, "Oh!  
the happiness of the man!"



In order to at-  
tain the happi-  
ness he sets forth,  
certain things  
must be avoided—  
the counsel of the  
ungodly, the way  
of sinners, the  
seat of the scorn-  
ful.

It will be ob-  
served there is a  
gradation here. A  
man may begin by  
giving heed to the  
advice of those  
who are rebels  
—for such are the

ungodly. Then he may be embold-  
ened to follow the crooked path of  
those who leave the way of righteous-  
ness and whose acts are wrong as well  
as their principles—for such are "sin-  
ners." Finally, he may settle down  
among the most abandoned class,  
those who do not only practice evil but  
scoff at all goodness and good men—  
for such are the "scorners."

#### John Wesley's Hundred Men.

Said John Wesley, "Give me a hun-  
dred men who fear nothing but God  
and hate nothing but sin and I will  
shake England." God gave him a hun-  
dred such men and England—and the  
whole world, indeed—was shaken.  
That fear of the Lord which makes us  
hate even the garment spotted by the  
flesh is the first requisite to the happi-  
ness of which the Psalmist speaks.

But having set before us the nega-  
tive aspect of the matter, the writer of  
the Psalm now goes on to the positive:  
"His delight is in the law of the Lord;  
and in his law doth he meditate day  
and night."

The "law of the Lord" refers to the  
Scriptures generally. For example,  
John 10:34 and 15:25 show us that the  
Psalmist, and not the writings of Moses  
only, are designated "the law."

One has well said: "This delight in  
the Word of God is alone mentioned,  
because it comprises everything; the  
summary at once of all that he com-  
mands and all that he promises; the  
preservative against sin and tempta-  
tion in every form, as the Psalmist  
elsewhere says—"Thy word have I hid  
within my heart, that I might not sin  
against thee"; and the sure guide in all  
difficulties and dangers, as he says  
again—"Thy word is a lamp unto my  
feet and a light unto my path"; at once  
able to make wise unto salvation  
through faith which is in Christ Je-  
sus," and "profitable for doctrine, for  
reproof, for correction, for instruction  
in righteousness; that the man of God  
may be perfect, thoroughly furnished  
unto all good works" (II Tim. 3:15-17)."

#### Inwardly Digesting the Scriptures.

Note also that the happy man not  
only delights in the law of the Lord,  
but "in his law doth he meditate day  
and night." His interest in the Word  
of God is not a matter of stated times  
only, but when prosecuting his busi-  
ness by day and when waking in the  
night he reverts to it with pleasure and  
ruminates upon it. He not only  
"reads, marks and learns" it, but "in-  
wardly digests" it.

Certain blessed results are now  
noted in the case of the man who, on  
the one hand, avoids sin and, on the  
other, makes the law of God his de-  
light. He is like a tree bearing fruit  
in season, for in every situation and  
relation of life he adorns the doctrine  
of God's Savior in all things. The  
expression, "planted by the rivers of  
waters," shows he is under the special  
care of the heavenly Husbandman; it  
refers to the practice in the East of  
watering the trees in a garden "by  
leading rills or rivulets of water along  
the rows from a reservoir or well sunk  
in the midst."

The leaf of such a plant of the Lord  
shall not wither and whatsoever he  
doeth shall prosper; or, as the words  
may be read, "shall come to perfec-  
tion." The buds of a righteous life  
come to maturity. The righteous are  
not disappointed. What a contrast to  
the ungodly!

The secret of it all is given in the  
closing verse of the Psalm: "The Lord  
knoweth the way of the righteous." He  
looks upon them approvingly, and his  
favor is life.

Well may we exclaim with the  
Psalmist: "Oh! the happiness of the  
man!"

#### A Mood.

There is a transcendent mood of the  
spirit wherein the meanest flower that  
blows awakens thoughts too deep for  
tears; when the grass blade is oracular  
and the common bush seems afire with  
God, and when the splendors of closing  
day repeat the flash of Jasper and  
beryl. It is when the soul is keenly  
conscious of relations to systems sur-  
passing sense and to a creative per-  
sonal spirit, by whom all things are in-  
terfused.—Richard Salter Storrs.

## REBUILDING THE NATIONAL GUARD

GOOD PROGRESS REPORTED IN  
NEARLY EVERY STATE BY THE  
MILITARY DIVISION.

### LOCAL UNITS ARE PRESERVED

Reorganization is on the Regular Army  
Basis, and Trained and Experi-  
enced Instructors Will Be Supplied  
by War Department.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Good progress is be-  
ing made with the work of rebuild-  
ing the National Guard of the coun-  
try. Every state lost its entire Na-  
tional Guard during the war. A good  
many military men predicted that a  
National Guard organization would  
never again be formed, but events of  
the last two or three months show  
that those predictions were wild of  
the mark. Congress showed its friend-  
ship for the National Guard idea by  
making adequate financial provision  
for the reorganization of the guard.

Practically every state governor has  
also taken an interest in restoring the  
organization, and as a result the mili-  
tary division of the war department  
is now able to report that the work  
of forming guard units is making  
good progress in every state. By the  
end of this fiscal year, it is predicted,  
the organization will be back practi-  
cally where it was when the United  
States entered the war.

The federal government, under the  
new system expects to retain a firm  
hold on the National Guard, but at  
the same time the fullest co-operation  
of the states is sought. In working  
out the plan, the division of militia  
affairs says, it was recognized that  
the preservation of the local units must  
be conserved and that the breaking  
up of local organizations, as they were  
broken up in 1917, would probably  
never be tolerated again. For this reason  
the bureau determined that the  
tactical division should be the basis  
of the organization.

#### Regular Army Plan Followed.

Under this plan the composition of  
the units that go to make up the Na-  
tional Guard organization must be the  
same as that prescribed for the regu-  
lar army, subject to such general ex-  
ceptions as may be authorized by the  
secretary of war. The strength of  
the regular company, in time of peace  
is 100 men, and that is the minimum  
strength the bureau has fixed for the  
National Guard. There has been some  
objection to this from sparsely set-  
tled sections of the country, the ob-  
jectors saying the minimum strength  
should be fixed at 65 men. To meet  
this objection the bureau has sug-  
gested that in places where the 100  
strong company cannot be raised two  
platoons of 50 men each be organized  
in nearby sections, the two forming a  
single company.

But this suggestion has not been fa-  
vorably received and the prospect  
seems to be that the secretary of war  
will not change the ruling that every  
company shall have at least 100 mem-  
bers.

With a view to aiding the guard in  
its reconstruction the militia division  
has taken pains to select high grade  
officers to act as inspector-instructors.  
These instructors are now starting out  
on their rounds of duty. They are  
without exception men who saw ser-  
vice in France and the new National  
Guard will get from them the last  
word in military training. The fed-  
eral government expects to be able  
to furnish instructors for every Na-  
tional Guard company in the country;  
and in addition to these instructors  
there will, of course, be a representa-  
tive of the war department associated  
with the adjutant general's staff in  
each state.

So there is to be close union between  
the federal government and the states  
in building up the new state organiza-  
tion. The war department has also  
selected a thousand sergeants from  
the regular army who are to be under  
instructions for three months at the  
Infantry school of arms at Camp Ben-  
nings, Georgia. These men, at the  
end of the training course, are to go  
out as sergeant instructors for guard  
units.

#### Rumored Changes in Supreme Court.

The reconvening of the Supreme  
court of the United States always re-  
vives talk about possible changes in  
this tribunal. The fall meeting of the  
court this year has not proved an ex-  
ception to this rule. Chief Justice Ed-  
ward Douglass White and three of the  
associate Justices, Joseph McKenna,  
Oliver Wendell Holmes and William R.  
Day, are of retirement age. The chief  
justice will be seventy-four in Novem-  
ber, Justice McKenna was seventy-six  
in August, Justice Holmes was sev-  
enty-eight last March and Justice Day  
was seventy last April. Each one,  
however, is vigorous, both mentally  
and physically, and not one of them  
as far as known has expressed any  
thought of quitting work.

If the four members of the court  
who are in the seventy-year class, or  
any one of them, had a keen desire to  
retire now would be an opportune  
time, for the court at this fall session  
is confronted with one of the heaviest  
dockets it ever had to deal with. The  
war interfered seriously with the work  
of the court. It did not serve to pre-  
vent litigation being started but it did  
result in the delay of much important  
litigation in the higher courts of the  
country and particularly in the Su-

preme court. Practically every impor-  
tant case pending before the Supreme  
court in which the federal government  
was interested was postponed until the  
restoration of peace.

#### Many Antitrust Cases.

The most important cases that went  
over as a result of the war were those  
dealing with the trusts. Following the  
decision of the Supreme court in the  
Standard Oil and tobacco cases in  
May, 1912, the federal government lost  
a large number of important trust  
cases in the lower courts. This accumu-  
lation of appeals included some  
twelve or fifteen cases at the time the  
United States entered the war.

The department of justice has now  
decided to resume activity under the  
Sherman antitrust law. Attorney Gen-  
eral Palmer for the department of jus-  
tice has instructed the attorneys un-  
der him to see that the antitrust law  
is enforced without fear or favor. The  
Supreme court has set down for hear-  
ing all the trust cases before it on  
appeal except the so-called Quaker  
Oats case.

The case against the United States  
Steel corporation is the first one on the  
docket. Following it the court will  
take up the case in which the govern-  
ment seeks to have the American Can  
company adjudged a monopoly, and  
following that case the court will hear  
argument in the government's case  
against the Eastman Kodak company.  
Several other cases involving alleged  
violations of the Sherman antitrust  
law are on the docket and will be ar-  
gued in October or November. All  
these cases were tried in the lower  
courts before the United States en-  
tered the war and had been appealed  
to the Supreme court prior to April,  
1917.

#### Much Depends on First Cases.

The exigencies of war caused the  
government to call a halt in all pro-  
secutions under the Sherman antitrust  
law. At the request of the attorney  
general the Supreme court refrained  
from setting any of the trust cases for  
argument. This period of inactivity  
continued until recently, when the at-  
torney general let it be known that he  
would expect the Supreme court to  
proceed with all the cases. Since the  
case against the United States Steel  
corporation is the first one that is to  
come up for oral argument, it is as-  
sumed it will be the first case decided  
and that the decision in that case will  
to a considerable extent become the  
guide of the department of justice in  
determining on future prosecutions un-  
der the Sherman antitrust law. In any  
event, according to the attorneys in  
the department of justice, the deci-  
sions in the steel case, in the Ameri-  
can Can company case and in the East-  
man Kodak company case will certainly  
reveal to the government whether it  
can hope to have other corporations  
against which it is proceeding declared  
monopolies.

#### Training for Disabled Fighters.

The popularity of the federal voca-  
tional education system for disabled  
soldiers is indicated by the number of  
applications for rehabilitation that are  
being received by the federal vocational  
board. In round numbers 180,000  
discharged soldiers have already regis-  
tered under the provisions of the act.  
One hundred and thirty thousand of  
the applicants have thus far been sur-  
veyed by educational advisers who  
have recommended that more than  
thirty thousand of the applicants are  
entitled to the training. Between 9,000  
and 10,000 men have actually been put  
in training since the system was estab-  
lished.

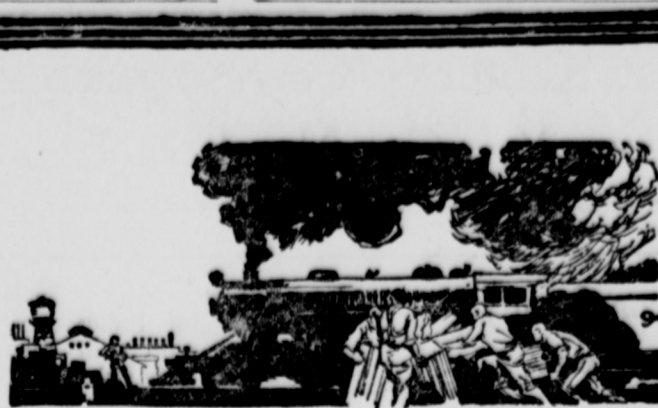
The discharged soldier, sailor or  
marine who applies for re-education  
under the recently amended rehabilita-  
tion law is treated throughout by the  
federal board for vocational education  
as a civilian needing advice and as-  
sistance; his choice of an occupation  
is approved unless investigation shows  
it to be in the end not advisable; he  
is trained to meet the needs of the  
occupation he has elected; he is urged  
to make the most of his opportunity  
to overcome his handicap by taking  
the best available instruction; he is  
assisted in securing desirable perma-  
nent employment when his training  
is completed; and he is followed up  
after he goes to work until it is as-  
sured that his employment is satisfactory.

#### Those Under Section Three.

The disabled person, who, for at  
least a temporary period, has been  
awarded compensation by the bureau  
of war risk insurance, but whose dis-  
ability in the opinion of the board  
is not such as to make him eligible  
for vocational rehabilitation under  
section two of the law as amended  
July 11, 1919, may claim the benefits  
available under section three of the  
law. The federal board will pay his  
instruction and the usual expenses in-  
cidental thereto. It will also render  
every assistance possible in securing  
suitable employment for such persons.  
It cannot, however, under the law,  
provide for the maintenance and sup-  
port of such persons or their de-  
pendents during the course of training.

Upon the establishment of a man's  
service status in the military or naval  
forces and his eligibility for training  
he is assisted by a skilled vocational  
adviser in making a choice of the  
occupation for which he will train.  
This adviser, from his knowledge of  
the requirements and opportunities of  
the various occupations, gives valuable  
counsel to the disabled soldier or  
sailor as to the occupation and the  
course best suited for him in view  
of his disability and all the other  
factors that enter into the choice of  
an occupation.

After the vocational adviser has as-  
sisted the handicapped man to choose  
a suitable occupation, his case, with  
full information, is referred to the  
office of the district wherein the man  
makes his permanent home. Every  
case is there considered individually.



## Carrying a Ton a Mile for less than a Cent

Freight rates have played a very small part  
in the rising cost of living.

Other causes—the waste of war, under-pro-  
duction, credit inflation—have added dollars  
to the cost of the necessities of life, while  
freight charges have added only cents.

The average charge for hauling a ton  
of freight a mile is less than a cent.

A suit of clothing that sold for \$30  
before the war was carried 2,265  
miles by rail from Chicago to Los  
Angeles for 16½ cents.

Now the freight charge is 22 cents  
and the suit sells for \$50.

The cost of the suit has increased 20 dollars.

The freight on it has increased only 5½ cents.

Other transportation charges enter into the  
cost of the finished article—carrying the wool  
to the mills and the cloth to the tailors—but  
these other charges amount to but a few cents  
more.

The \$10 pair of shoes that used to  
sell for \$5 goes from the New Eng-  
land factory to the Florida dealer for  
a freight charge of 5½ cents—only  
one cent more than the pre-war rate.

Beef pays only two-thirds of a cent  
a pound freight from Chicago to  
New York.

American freight rates are the low-  
est in the world.

*This advertisement is published by the  
Association of Railway Executives*

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may  
obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway  
Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

## NEW WORLD PROGRAM DEVISED BY CHURCHES

By S. EARL TAYLOR



DR. S. EARL TAYLOR,  
General Secretary Interchurch World  
Movement.

If Christ, on the day he was born,  
had started on a tour to preach in  
every village in India, he would still  
have 30,000 more to visit.

We now believe we have found a  
way by which the leaders of the Prot-  
estant churches can sit around a com-  
mon table and have the Christian pro-  
gram of the entire world laid before  
them. By means of the Interchurch  
World Movement we can see where  
the Methodists are, and where the  
Baptists are. We can see the general

outline of their forces, their present  
status in this great world struggle,  
and may also have some idea of the  
unoccupied places, and what may be  
done by all of us to enter these unoc-  
cupied parts of the world field which  
Christ sent us to occupy.

## ONE-FOURTH WORLD'S WOMEN IN CHINA

Seventy Per Cent. Employees in  
Shanghai Cotton Mills Wom-  
en and Children Working  
Twelve Hour Shifts.

One-fourth of the women in the  
world are Chinese—200,000,000 of  
them. They are going into industry  
in large numbers to work long hours  
and for little money.

In Shanghai, for instance, seventy  
per cent. of the employees in the  
cotton mills are women and children.  
Working hours for spinners are from  
six in the morning until six at night  
and from six at night until six in the  
morning. Weavers work from 5:30 in  
the morning until seven at night and  
the wages are from ten to twenty cents  
a day. Hundreds of women are em-  
ployed in silk filature mills, standing  
hour after hour washing cocoons in  
basins of boiling water in the ex-  
cessively hot rooms necessary for  
apartments where fine silk is spun.  
In Canton alone, there are 150,000  
women in factories at a maximum  
wage of forty cents a day for women  
and of fifteen cents a day for girls.

As part of its program of world  
service for women the National Young  
Women's Christian Association is ex-  
pecting to put on its staff of sec-  
retaries in China an expert on in-  
dustrial conditions who will develop  
social work in factories, and work to  
improve conditions for women em-  
ployees. This work will include the  
introduction of recreation and social  
life among the workers and of health  
lectures and educational classes.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### Jackson County News

#### McKee

McKee, Feb. 23.—There are several cases of flu in town. Those who have it now are Mrs. J. R. Llewellyn and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Truitt, Brown Farmer and Bob Hignite. They are all getting along nicely at present. —Wm. Engle from Annville was over last week invoicing his stock of goods. He sold to Canada Sparks and Willie Ramsey.—Leonard Morris has had relapse on measles.—Charlie Lainhart, from Cresmont, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tyra Lainhart. —Hazel, the infant daughter of Mrs. Ella Lainhart, who has been sick, is better.—A three-months-old baby was abandoned by its mother a few days ago and was brought to the home of Jailer Boggs and will be kept there until the County Judge finds a home for it.—Mrs. Lottie Tyra, wife of Jesse Tyra, formerly of McKee but now of Ross Creek, died one day last week. She leaves a husband and three children.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carpenter and daughter, Grace, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer last week.—A meeting of the Red Cross was held at the church house this morning. Business of the local chapter was discussed. It was decided to continue the relief work.—Mrs. Macindaw, from New York, was in McKee last week in the interest of our school.

#### Green Hall

Green Hall, February 20.—Married February 14, Hiram G. Montgomery to Miss Nellie Andrew, of Privett. They will make their home with his father at Mummie. We wish them much success and a long and happy life.—Born a few days ago to Mr. and Mrs. Dean Crowfoot, a fine boy, named Edwin Ray. Mother and child are doing nicely.—Miss Arcie Hughes and Kate Isaacs were welcome visitors at W. N. Hughes' Saturday night and Sunday.—The Rev. G. W. Seale came to fill his regular appointment at Rock Springs, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Chester Flanery from Richmond, is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. James Smith's this week.—Jim Whicker and family will move to Madison County the last of this week, where he is planning to do some heavy farming.—Dora M. Hughes returned home last Wednesday from McKee, where she has been attending school all winter.—William G. Robinson will return to Camp Taylor the 25th of this month, this being his second term with Uncle Sam.—C. S. Wyatt has bought the Edd Hurst farm near this place and has now gone to Indiana for his family.—W. N. Hughes will leave for Ohio and Indiana in about two weeks to buy a farm. Mrs. Katie King has been very sick with the grip, but is much better at this writing.

#### CLARK COUNTY Log Lick

Log Lick, Feb. 22.—Last Wednesday a fine boy made his appearance at the home of Tom Handy, which they named James William in honor of his two grandfathers.—Flu has got to be quite an epidemic in this part of Clark county at present.—There is more sickness of different kinds than we have known in twenty-five years.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Witt were blessed last Sunday by the arrival of a fine girl, which they named Flossie. —Mrs. Maud Neal has been very sick with the flu for the past week. —There has been so much sickness in this part that doctors are two and three days behind with their calls. Some can't get nurses or treatment at all.—J. W. Dawson and wife, of Winchester, were Log Lick visitors last Thursday.—S. B. Kerr, who has been quite sick for a couple of months, is able to be out again.—Mrs. John Cobb and children, of Ruckersville, visited the former's father, William Burch, who has been very sick for a few days.—

James Vaughn and wife went to Winchester last Tuesday to stay a few days with their daughter who has been very sick.—John Pigg of Red House, moved last week, to the farm he bought in this community.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers!

#### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Conway

Conway, February 23.—There have been several cases of influenza in and around Conway, but all are reported better at this writing.—Tommy, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gill, died Thursday morning of pneumonia fever.—Mrs. Leonard Wynn has been on the sick list for the past week.—The Rev. W. E. Rix, of Berea, has been called as the pastor of the Baptist Church at Fairview, for this year. Mr. Rix was the managing editor of The Citizen last year.—C. B. Kidd has gone to the city this week to buy goods.—Mrs. Gertrude Rice, who has been visiting relatives in Ohio for the past two months, is expected home this week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Callihan were called from Ohio last week, on account of the sickness of Mrs. Callihan's mother, Mrs. Gill, and her children.—Bradley Powell, who has been so low with pneumonia, is better at this writing.—Marion Dailey visited at the home of Mat Howard, Sunday afternoon.

#### Goochland

Goochland, February 23.—There is a great deal of sickness in this neighborhood at present. Several families have been down in the past week. All are reported better.—One of Lewis Abrams' boys, who has been in Hamilton, Ohio, for some time, was buried at Three Links yesterday. The cause of his death was measles and pneumonia.—People in this section are getting behind with their work on account of the bad weather.—Hardin Moore has arrived here from the West, where he has been for several months for his health and reports a great improvement. We have missed him very much, as he is a good merchant and attends closely to business.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers!

#### MADISON COUNTY Malcom

Malcom, Feb. 19.—The entire community was shocked by the sudden death of Rev. J. H. Browning which occurred Feb. 14. He was at the home of his brother, George Browning, whose infant son had died the day before, and while kneeling by the casket of the little boy, offering a word of prayer, he was suddenly struck by a pain in the back of his head, and expired within thirty minutes. The Rev. Browning was a Christian preacher, and a great Sunday-school worker. He will be missed by the entire community. He leaves a wife and daughter, one sister, three brothers, and an aged mother whom he has so tenderly cared for in his own home, for several years. To those nearest and dearest, we would say, grieve not, for those we love are never far away from us.—The flu is raging in the community, of Vine. Entire families being stricken.—Mrs. Lillie Chestnut, is in Berea, at the Robinson Hospital, with her little daughter, Hazel, who has been in the hospital, for the past twelve weeks; where she is slowly recovering, from an operation for appendicitis. —Jake Thomas returned today from Hamilton, O.—Clark Chestnut is at home from Berea, where he has been attending school.—Since our last writing, an old friend, and neighbor, Mrs. Mary Ann Daniel, has been called to that celestial home. She was eighty-six years of age, and leaves three sons, fourteen grand children, and a host of friends.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Browning, died Feb. 12, with membranous croup. The bereaved parents, have our deepest

sympathy. — Rachel, daughter of H. Maupin, died with measles and pneumonia, making the fourth death in the family within four weeks.—Bill McDaniel, of Camp Taylor, and his bride, who was formerly Miss Dorothy Fowler, of Berea, have been visiting Mrs. McDaniel's aunt, Mrs. J. L. Browning.—Miss Mattie Lee Clark, has returned home from Berea, where she spent a week with her niece, Hazel Chestnut, in the Robinson Hospital.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whittemore, a girl, named Opal.

#### Coyle

Coyle, Feb. 8.—Mrs. James Powell, who has been on the sick list for some time is slowly improving.—We are glad to know that our merchant, of this place, Mr. Horace Cox, and his family, who have had the flu for some time, are improving nicely.—Henry Simpson, who has sold his farm here, is getting ready to move. We deeply regret losing such good neighbors.—Frank Smith has returned from Dayton, O., where he has been working, for some time.—Miss Lula Simpson, gave the young folks a party last Wednesday night. Several were present, and all reported a fine time.—Will French has lost five head of cattle.

#### Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Feb. 23.—Mr. Freeman's family have flu.—Pete Moore's family have flu, but are better.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Logan Gabbard has been very sick.—Mrs. T. M. Ogg, who has been sick, is better.—Mrs. Elmer Moore has the flu, and Dr. B. F. Robinson was called to see her Sunday.—Mrs. Lewis' grandson, of Harlan County, came for a visit, contracted pneumonia and lived only three days. His body was taken to his home in Harlan County for burial.—Misses Mary and Sadie Moore, who are in school at Berea, spent the week-end with their parents.—Mark Detherage was at Richmond the first of last week on business.—The property of the business heirs sold for \$63.85 per acre.—Robert Botkins' baby is sick.—There has been a spotted crow flying around in this vicinity for six months.—C. C. Chrisman went to Richmond on business the first of this week.—Owing to the changeable weather there has been very little work done in the past week.

#### Coyle

Coyle, Feb. 22.—Lee Peters and family, who have the flu, are slowly improving.—Henry Simpson made a business trip to Ohio. He is expected back Monday.—Aaron Williams bought a cow from Bill Gooze for which he paid \$100.

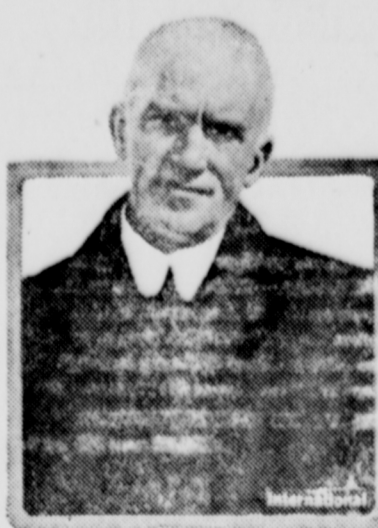
#### OWSLEY COUNTY Travelers Rest

Travelers Rest, February 23.—The influenza in this section is becoming alarming. Many families are suffering with it, but only one death has resulted so far.—Clyde Gabbard is attending school at Booneville.—J. S. Reeder, traveling salesman for Daniel Brisco Co., called on J. B. Scott, Friday.—Many families here planted peas, lettuce and mustard the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Brewer attended the funeral and burial of Norman Brewer's baby, of Sturgeon, Friday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wilson, several days ago, a boy.

#### Scoville

Scoville, Feb. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bond moved to Corbin Monday.—Stanford Rowland and family, Charlie Peters and family, and Brice Dean and family will leave for Indiana, Monday. We regret to give up so many of our good neighbors.—Henry Winn and Caynor Winn and family moved into the house vacated by Mr. Rowland, and Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Matthews moved into the house vacated by Mr. Dean.—Miss Florence Mainous, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mainous, of this place, and Jim Harvey, of near Booneville, were married Thursday night, February 5. They returned to his home on February 13. May joy and long life be theirs.—Mrs. Susie Garrett, of Levi, visited her daughter and other relatives of this place last week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wyatt, a new baby.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bud Hale, a girl.—Ace Combs and son, Ernest, have had the smallpox.—Andy and Wilson Judd's families have influenza.—A few people of this place attended the burial of Ellis Campbell, Monday, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Campbell, of near this place. He had measles and pneumonia. He was an attractive little boy and will be sadly missed by his playmates. He leaves several sisters and brothers and his parents to mourn.

#### W. G. FAULKNER



W. G. Faulkner, one of Lord Northcliffe's aids, who is here to promote better understanding between the English and American people through the medium of motion pictures.

#### Conkling

Conkling, Feb. 21.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Allen, on February 19, a daughter.—Mrs. Rhoda Burch died Sunday, February 15, of bronchial pneumonia following an attack of flu.—Willie Quillen and wife spent the past week with his mother, Mrs. Eliza McCollum.—Jno. Blake moved to Island City last week.—Grant Taylor, who has the pneumonia at the Quillen Hotel at Heidelberg, will be able to come home Sunday.—Mary McCollum has been on the sick list the past week.—Johnnie Wilson and Ethel Hill were married a couple of weeks ago by the Rev. Hale.

#### Earnestville

Earnestville, Feb. 24.—We had another large tide in Sturgeon Saturday night.—Almost everybody has the influenza in this community.—James Turner died Thursday night, and on account of high water was not buried until Monday morning.—James Price came home very ill.—Harry Brandenburg, of Oklahoma, is visiting his brothers, M. and Clay Brandenburg, this week.—Chester and Lillian Brandenburg, who have been attending school at Berea, came home Saturday on account of sickness.—Wm. Gabbard visited his brother, C. T. Gabbard, Monday.—Dan Gallagher, Jr., came home from the oil field Saturday night.—Frank Canter visited his brother-in-law, C. A. Gabbard, Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Gabbard are staying at their son's waiting on the flu patients.

#### GARRARD COUNTY White Lick

White Lick, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Jim Roberts attended the burial of her mother, Mrs. Holman, last week. Mrs. Roberts has our sympathy in her great loss.—Mrs. Viars, of Berea, visited her sister, Mrs. Jim Roberts, last week.—Alex Creech and Arthur Matlock visited J. B. Creech's Sunday.—Mrs. J. T. Thompson, who was called to Berea to see her grandson, William Haley, who has had pneumonia, has returned to her home.—Mrs. Willie Ralston, of Lancaster, Mrs. Martin Green, and Mrs. John Metcalf visited Mr. and Mrs. John Davis from Friday until Sunday.

#### FREE BOOK SERVICE

The State of Kentucky offers the use of books, free of charge, to rural communities and schools or any educational organization desiring book service. The Kentucky Library Commission is the distributing agency.

Books are loaned in traveling library groups of 50 volumes each and for a period of six months. The borrower pays the transportation charges.

School libraries are made up to meet the demands of the elementary, the graded, and the high schools, and may be borrowed upon application by the principals and the teachers.

Community libraries are planned for the use of the general public, and include fiction, a few popular books of non-fiction, and some books for young people.

The Commission reserves a general collection of non-fiction for the study and reference use of students, teachers, debating societies and clubs of all kinds. These books may be borrowed singly or in groups by individuals otherwise without library service and are loaned for one month with the privilege of renewal, the borrower paying parcel post charges.

The Commission desires to serve your community. Its books are for your use. Take advantage of the service offered.

For further particulars write to the Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort, Miss Fannie C. Rawson, Secretary.

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MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

#### CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$12 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

### ALLIES YIELD TO BERLIN ON WAR VANDAL TRIALS

Agree to Let Germans Try Their Own  
Culprits—Reserves Right  
to Judge.

London, Feb. 17.—The allied reply to the German note of January 25, which proposed as an alternative to extradition, that persons accused by the allies be tried at Leipzig, states that Germany's proposal for such trial at Leipzig is compatible with article 228 of the peace treaty. The allies, the note says, will abstain from intervention in the proceedings of that court.

After stating that the allies have carefully considered the German note of January 25, the reply says:

"The powers observe, in the first place, that Germany declares herself unable to carry out the obligations imposed on her by articles 223 and 230, which she signed. They reserve to themselves the power to employ in such measure and form as they may judge suitable the rights accorded to them in this event by the treaty.

"The allies note, however, the German government's declaration that they are prepared to open, before the court of Leipzig, penal proceedings without delay, surrounded by the most complete guarantees and not affected by the application of all judgments, procedure of previous decisions of German civil or military tribunals before the supreme court at Leipzig, against all Germans whose extradition the allied and associated powers have the intention to demand.

"The powers reserve to themselves the right to decide whether the proposed procedure by Germany which, accused all guarantees of justice, does not, in effect, bring about their escape from the just punishment of their crimes. In this event the allies would exercise their rights to their full extent by submitting the cases to their own tribunal."

### TO LIFT BAN ON WIRELESS

Naval Control of Inland Stations  
Will Cease at Midnight, Feb.  
ruary 29.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Naval control of inland wireless stations will cease at midnight on February 29 by presidential proclamation. Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced. Control of coast and sea stations by the navy will continue, the secretary stated, under the war-time regulations.

#### WORLD NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

matter. It was a contemptible evasion of a true obligation incurred by our contribution to the war. President Wilson's position is a right one so far as the merits of the question are concerned, and it tests the higher principles for settlement of territorial disputes. That Italy wants Fiume is no good reason why she should have it when it means much more to the new Jugoslav state than it can to Italy.

#### U. S. NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

wage demands. This was indicated in unmistakable manner in conferences here today of union officials and general committeemen, called to pass on the President's settlement proposal. Passage of the railroad bill by the Senate tonight only served to add bitterness to talk of union workers.

Union spokesmen believed there was no way to avoid a direct appeal to the President to veto the Communists-Esch measure.

#### KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

ing in and passed by the House, which designed to abolish the office of detective in the office of the Commonwealth's Attorney.

Senator Stoll, of Lexington, used his prerogative to make a "special order" of a bill to submit the question of a woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution, and thereby remove the last barrier to full participation by women in the rights of suffrage.

By a vote of 32 to 2 the upper house of the Legislature passed a bill providing that the State supplement by \$500 the present salaries of deputies in the offices of the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Circuit Clerk in Jefferson county. This would give deputies receiving \$1,500

a salary of \$2,000 a year, and chief deputies \$2,500.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 21.—Circuit Judge Charles Kerr today impaneled the second special grand jury within a week to investigate the mob outbreak here February 9th, when six men were killed and over twenty wounded.

Granville R. Burton, President of Cretcher & Starks, retail clothiers of Louisville, was held to the grand jury, February 21, on a charge of profiteering. Testimony was introduced, tending to show the firm sold shoes on a 90 per cent margin of profit; that Burton received \$25,000 a year salary, and the first vice president and secretary received \$15,000.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Decrease of \$13,000,000 in the value of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules on Kentucky farms January 1 this year, when compared to the value of these animals January 1 last year, is shown by a report issued today by the Department of Agriculture.

Total value of the animals on Kentucky farms is \$165,000,000. Last year it was \$178,000,000. Both these figures, however, are far in excess of the value of animals in Kentucky during the years 1914 to 1918. During these years the above-named farm animals in Kentucky were valued at an average of \$128,000,000.

Kentucky ranks nineteenth among States in the value of the animals, the report shows. Last year the Bluegrass State ranked eighteenth.

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